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AFP ON WARSAW PACT RENEWING ALLIANCE IN MAY

NC271346 Paris AFP in English 1331 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Excerpt] Prague, Jan 27 (AFP) -- The seven Warsaw Pact countries will formally renew their military alliance in a meeting in Warsaw in May, ranking Czechoslovak officials said here today.

The heads of state of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, East German, Romania, and Czechoslovakia are expected to be present to sign the agreement, according to the sources who disclosed the information in a meeting with Western diplomats and an AFP reporter.

They said it was not certain whether the text would be the same as the treaty first signed by the communist leaders in 1955 or whether it would be modified.

A Warsaw Pact summit planned for last week was abruptly called off one day before it was to have opened in Sofia on January 15.

There was widespread speculation that the health of Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko was responsible for the indefinite postponement of the meeting.

Mr Chernenko, 73, who has not been seen in public for about a month, is believed by Western experts to be suffering from emphysema, a lung disorder that can cause speech problems.

Renewal of the Warsaw Pact military alliance, which expires May 14, was to be a major item on the summit agenda, diplomatic sources here said, although there were few doubts about it being approved.

GAS PIPELINES TO EXTEND TO CEMA COUNTRIES BY 1990

LD231026 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0426 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Sofia, January 23 (TANJUG) -- Being discussed in the CMEA circles is a Soviet proposal for building a big gas pipeline from western Siberia to member countries of this economic group in Europe, it has been learned here.

The 5,600-kilometre-long natural gas pipeline could be completed and put into operation in 1990. The CMEA countries in Europe would then get 22 billion cubic metres of natural gas from Siberia a year.

Bulgaria alone now gets through an over-5,000-kilometre-long natural gas pipeline, via Romania, some 14 million cubic metres of gas daily.

This pipeline has two semicircular branches in Bulgaria: the northern 460-kilometre-long branch being used for ten or 50 years now and the southern branch that should be completed this year. This should close the circle of Bulgaria's natural gas pipeline in which to be found are the capital of Sofia and the whole south of Bulgaria.

GREEK PREMIER RECEIVES TRADE DELEGATION

AU241011 Tirana ATA in English 0950 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Tirana, January 24 (ATA) -- The premier of the Republic of Greece, Andreas Papandreou received yesterday the head of the government trade delegation of the Peoples Socialist Republic of Albania, the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci, with whom he held a friendly talk.

At the meeting, the head of the Albanian delegation handed over to the Premier of Greece Andreas Papandreou a friendly message by the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PSR of Albania, Adil Carcani.

Present at this meeting were the alternate foreign minister of the Republic of Greece, Karolos Papoulias, as well as the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Greece, Ksenofon Nushi.

Trade Agreement Concluded

AU261403 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] Tirana, January 26 (ATA) -- Over its stay in Athens the government trade delegation of the PSR of Albania, headed by the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci, conducted talks with the government trade delegation of the Republic of Greece headed by the alternate minister of national economy of the Republic of Greece, Konstandinos Vaitsos. During the talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere and mutual understanding, opinions were exchanged on the further development of the trade between the two countries.

Yesterday the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, and the alternate minister of national economy, Konstandinos Vaitsos, signed the document on the trade exchanges between the PSR of Albania and the Republic of Greece for 1985.

Attending the signing ceremony were the members of the two delegations as well as the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania to the Republic of Greece, Ksenofon Nushi. During 1985 Albania will export to Greece gas oil, bitumen, electric power, chrome concentrate, carpets and rugs, handicraft articles, fresh vegetables and fruits etc, and will import from Greece semi-finished ferrous and non-ferrous products, chemicals, pesticides, insecticides, various machinery and equipment etc.

Delegation Departs

AU271352 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Text] Tirana, January 27 (ATA) -- The government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, led by the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci, returned home from the Republic of Greece, on January 26.

The delegation was seen off at the airport of Athens by the alternate Minister of National Economy Konstandinos Vaitos as well as by other top officials of this ministry.

Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Republic of Greece, Ksenofon Nushi.

PARTY DAILY URGES GREATER ENERGY SAVINGS

AU252035 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Jan 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Save Energy!"]

[Text] No other branch of our national economy has developed as quickly as the energy sector. However, there is no other branch where consumption has accelerated as quickly as in the electric power branch. Our country has built large power plants where progressive, structural changes have been introduced, changes which, given a sensible power consumption, should be perfectly capable of providing for the normal functioning of our national economic complex, as well as supplying sufficient power for the needs of our everyday life and for the necessities of the population.

The Council of Ministers Bureau recently adopted a decision accompanied by additional measures, aimed at providing the necessary fuel for optimal exploitation of our electric power stations, for accelerated construction and commissioning of new electric power plants, and for guaranteeing the smooth functioning of our machines and equipment without any shortcomings or incidents. This very decision and the additional measures are aimed at creating the necessary prerequisites for a more efficient and thriftier utilization of electric power. The decisions adopted and the measures mapped out in 1984 with the object of saving electric power were not fully implemented, and no drastic change has so far been achieved in connection with the accomplishment of the tasks assigned in this sector. The consumption limits set at the suggestion of the okrug leading bodies were considerably exceeded. The trend continued in the first 10 days of 1985, when electric power consumption increased by a total of 13.1 percent. This increase reached 21.8 percent in Varna Okrug, 25.4 percent in Veliko Turnovo Okrug, and 24.6 percent in Tolbukhin Okrug.

One of the chief requirements which offers great opportunities for electric power saving was not observed, namely, the use of hard fuel wherever the necessary conditions for such use exist. A total of 11,000 projects designed for hard fuel consumption did not comply with this requirement. Despite the existence of briquettes and high-quality coal, the enterprises of the trade network system failed to perform the necessary organizational work in supplying the population with hard fuel. Instead of increasing the consumption of this type of fuel, the public and state organizations reduced it.

In the context of 1985 being the last year of the current 5-year plan period, the sensible and efficient use of electric power constitutes a decisive factor for achieving our goals in the production and social spheres. The okrug people's councils executive committtees, the ministries, and departments must, on the basis of established limits, promptly and without delay, adopt their own annual programs for electric power consumption, as well as for the methods of saving electric power. The idea that we are free to spend more energy during the summer season is utterly wrong. The fuel saved during this period, such as coal and black fuel, represents a necessary reserve for the normal functioning of numerous electric power plants during the winter season. The struggle to save energy must be a daily and hourly concern of party organizations, economic managements, Fatherland Front organizations, trade unions, as well as of the Komsomol organs and organizations. The final results of these efforts will depend on the ability to create an optimal organization in the production process through the introduction of a highly efficient shift work system, on a daily and weekly basis, and through an efficient system of operating production capacities.

The measures provided for in the energy saving programs must be specific, they must reach every workshop, every brigade, and every machine -- assigning them accurately defined tasks and responsibilities and at the same time appointing the individual workers who will be in charge of these responsibilities. Not one electric bulb should be unnecessarily lit, not one machine should work, even for one minute, if this is not necessary. The correct organization of repair works in large and smaller plants, according to plan, will depend on the skill and efficiency of the okrug and ministry leaderships in seeing to it that these activities are most optimally coordinated with peak times in electric power consumption.

Today the workers collectives from brigades and enterprises, from economic organizations and ministries, are compiling their counter plans for the last year of the current 5-year plan period, and in these multifarious activities the main criteria pertain to discovering additional reserves for thrifty expenditure of electric power. These reserves must be included in the counterplans, so that utilizing reserves becomes a permanent task of the collectives to be observed throughout the year.

Considerable reserves for saving electric power also exist in the efficient use of street lights, commercial advertising lights, and lights in stores and trade enterprises during working hours.

In recent years electric power consumption accelerated most in households. More than one-fifth of the total electric power consumption is absorbed by this sector today. Along with the logical trend connected with a permanent increase in the people's living standard, along with the favorable conditions created for improving the everyday living conditions of the population, there is also an unjustified carelessness in consuming electric power in our households. Every night every household is using twice as many electric lights and electric appliances as is necessary. There are considerable possibilities for integrating many housing units in the central heating system or for adopting a hard fuel heating system instead of electric power.

The use of all these opportunities is not and should not become the task of specialized institutions and organs only. This must become a nationwide task and the duty of every member of our society. It is necessary to ensure a highly disciplined mobilization of efforts. A lofty sense of responsibility and their own awareness must tell the people that squandering electric power causes difficulties for society, and national economy, and the individual citizens themselves as members of this society, enjoying equal rights. With the cooperation of the Fatherland Front organizations, trade unions, and Komsomol organizations, it is necessary to create an atmosphere of sensible fuel and electric power consumption, so that we may become the true masters of such great social resources and so that we may treat our national wealth with the necessary care and sense of responsibility.

FILIPOV BEGINS AFRICAN TOUR IN NIGERIA, ZAMBIA

Talks Held in Lagos

AU271841 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Text] Lagos, January 26 (BTA special correspondent) -- Today at 11:00 hrs local time Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, who arrived here yesterday on an official and friendly visit, opened talks with Brig. Tunde Idiagbon, chief of staff of the General Command of the Nigerian Armed Forces, whose office in the Federal Military Administration corresponds to the post of a prime minister.

Brig. Tune Idiagbon voiced his conviction that the opening talks will contribute to the even better development of the cordial, as he put it, relations between the two countries. Surveying these relations, he said that Nigeria keeps fresh memories of the October 1978 visit by State Council President Todor Zhivkov, which gave impetus to the contacts between the two countries. Brig. Tune Idiagbon stressed the common stands of Nigeria and Bulgaria on a number of international issues. In this connection he emphasised the support rendered by both countries to all oppressed peoples, as well as to the struggle for world peace.

Premier Grisha Filipov expressed his firm belief that the talks will be fruitful. Wishing success to the realization of the ambitious plans of the Nigerian leadership for a resolute upgrading of the economy, he pointed out that the relations between Bulgaria and Nigeria cover all spheres and are promoted on a sound legal and contractural basis. But, he added, the present state of the trade is lagging behind the capacities of our two countries. In the view of Mr Grisha Filipov, there is a possibility that in near future the reciprocal trade would reach a value of 200 million dollars, and in a more distant prospect it would substantially outgrow that figure.

In conclusion he assured his hosts that the Bulgarian side will do everything for the successful outcome of the talks, which would be advantageous not just for the two countries alone, but also a contribution to the strengthening of world peace.

Apart from the two heads of government, taking part in the talks, which were held in two sessions, were: for the Bulgarian side -- Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Central Council of the National Agro-Industrial Union, Mr Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Spas Georgiev, deputy minister of foreign trade, and other officials. The Nigerian side is represented at the talks by Maj.-Gen D.Y. Bali, minister of defense, Maj.-Gen. Mamman Vatsa, minister of the federal capital territory, Dr. Ibrahim Gambari, minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Bukar Shuaibu, minister of agriculture, Chief Michael Adigun, minister of national planning, and the permanent secretaries of several ministries.

After the first round of talks, Mr. Grisha Filipov paid a visit to the head of state and commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of Nigeria Maj.-Gen. Muhammadu Buhari. In the talk, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, they touched on bilateral relations and the prospects for their development.

Documents Signed

AU271851 Sofia BTA in English 1451 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Text] Lagos, January 27 (BTA correspondent) -- Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers, who was on an official and friendly visit to Nigeria, and his host Brig. Tunde Idiagbon, chief of staff of the General Command of the Nigerian Armed Forces, offered toasts at last night's dinner for the Bulgarian guest, in which they laid emphasis on the fruitful development of Bulgaro-Nigerian relations.

Brig. Tunde Idiagbon expressed satisfaction over the results of yesterday's talks and assessed them as a new substantial contribution to the promotion of friendly relations between the two countries.

He said the leadership of Nigeria is firmly resolved to build a stable nation and to raise the people's living standards, in which it is greatly helped by its contacts with such countries as Bulgaria.

Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers, expressed satisfaction with the beginning of the friendly talks, at which the two sides have reaffirmed their desire for the further promotion and expansion of the traditional friendly relations. For more than twenty years now these relations have been undergoing successful development and quite a substantial progress has already been made, he emphasised, noting that Nigeria is Bulgaria's major partner in Africa south of the Sahara.

Mr Grisha Filipov pointed at the good prospects existing in the fields of construction, agriculture, the electrification and water-supply of rural areas, industry, trade, and education. He observed with particular satisfaction that the positions of Bulgaria and Nigeria on the key international issues are close, which provides a good basis for cooperation in the struggle against the intrigues of imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid, for peace and security in the world.

"We", Mr Grisha Filipov emphasised, "resolutely condemn the policy of racism and apartheid, pursued by the Republic of South Africa, which would not have been possible without the overt support rendered to the regime of Pretoria by the imperialist forces". The premier said that Bulgaria backs the struggle of the people of South Africa under the leadership of the African National Union and urges that Namibia, whose sole legitimate representative is S.W.A.P.O., be granted its independence without delay and without preconditions under Resolution 435 of the U.N. Security Council.

The fruitful Bulgaro-Nigerian talks are reflected in the documents signed by the two sides this morning: a joint communique, a credit grant agreement and a plan on cooperation in education for the 1985-1987 period.

After the signing ceremony, Mr. Grisha Filipov and Brig. Tunde Idiagbon reiterated their satisfaction with the agreements reached on the further development in depth and scope of contacts between Bulgaria and Nigeria. Later in the day Mr Grisha Filipov left for the capital of Zambia, where he will pay an official and friendly visit.

Arrival in Lusaka Reported

AU271858 Sofia BTA in English 1817 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Text] Lusaka, January 27 (BTA special correspondent) -- Today late in the afternoon Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived in Zambia for an official and friendly visit at the invitation of that country's government.

This evening Bulgaria's head of government met with Mr Nalumino Mundia, prime minister of the Republic of Zambia, with whom he opened official talks. The two premiers introduced one to another the officials taking part in the talks, which will be resumed tomorrow.

ANTONOV LAWYER PROMISES TO REVEAL TRUTH

AU251439 Sofia BTA in English 1123 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Sofia, January 24 (BTA) -- The plot against Antonov and Bulgaria is actually a game with forged cards, and the truth is to be revealed, emphasises Italian lawyer Prof Consolo in an interview for RABOTNICHESKO DELO, which was published today.

Prof Consolo, who is the defense lawyer of the Bulgarian Sergey Antonov groundlessly charged for complicity in the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul the second, presumes that the trial will be held at mid-May, and the exact date will probably be fixed next week.

It is announced in the interview that the defense of the other two Bulgarians -- Ayvazov and Vasilev, will be assigned to lawyer Manfredo Rossi. This fact is positive, Prof Consolo clarifies, because in such a delicate case the defense counsels must have full confidence in each other, something which exists between us.

Prof Consolo points out that Dr. Severino Santiapichi, elected as the presiding judge, has always behaved as a man of good equability, is known as a great legal expert, and the prosecutor Antonio Marini is also a man good reputation. "Naturally, those who have prepared the plot not only against Bulgarian citizens but against Bulgaria as well -- because it is clear that they are only a means to affect Bulgaria -- will not stand with their arms folded", continues Consolo. Therefore, we shall have to expect energetic action during the trial and it won't be a surprise if civil claims are raised against the accused."

Lawyer Consolo expresses the view that investigating magistrate Ilario Martella has made a very grave mistake as a magistrate when he conducted the inquiry only to establish whether or not the Bulgarians are implicated in the case, forgetting to look in other directions.

Dwelling on Agca's letter to the U.S. military attache in Rome, published in LA REPUBBLICA, Mr Consolo notes that it throws further light on Agca's personality. The only thing we know for sure about him is that he is a liar. We still known too little about the rest, he adds and stresses that the defense preferred this letter.

Missing Papers Linked to CIA

AU251553 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Jan 85 p 4

[Article by Sergio Pardera, RABOTNICHESKO DELO Rome correspondent: "Freedom in Exchange For Silence?"]

[Text] Rome, 23 Jan -- Francesco Pazienza, adventurer and agent of SISMI [Italian secret service] and of the CIA, has escaped from Italy with papers connected with the assassination attempt against the pope and with the so-called "Bulgarian trail." This was only one of numerous papers stolen from the archives of the Italian secret service, the contents of which are likely to embarrass Italian ruling circles.

This news item, published in the Italian press today, caused great surprise, especially in light of a letter which Ali Agca sent to the American Embassy while he was isolated in Rebibbia prison. This letter reveals Agca's links with the American intelligence services. In the letter he gives "advice" to the American military attache in Rome on how to more convincingly support the lies about the "Bulgarian trail."

Domenico Sica, an Italian investigating judge who is conducting the second investigation to clarify the illegal deviations of the intelligence services, neither confirmed nor publicly denied the information published.

The first investigation is likely to result in prosecution against Francesco Pazienza, against General Pietro Musumeci, and against Colonel Giuseppe Belmonte, who are accused of having "diverted" the investigation about the clarification of the circumstances around the monstrous incident at the Bologna railway station. The suspicion that the Italian secret services were interested in the attempt against the pope's life and in Agca's "confessions," in particular, emerged precisely after the aforementioned investigation. The stolen paper in question was reportedly compiled by Pazienza and an American "journalist" and CIA agent named Michael Ledeen for the purpose of concocting a slander against Bulgaria and other socialist countries about alleged complicity in the attempt against the pope's life.

Pazienza and Ledeen have invented the existence of a "concocted" and fake "superwitness" in order to help Agca prove the credibility of his accusations against Bulgaria.

Those who are dealing with the investigation made it understood that SISMI and the Italian Government are well acquainted with the shady actions staged by Pazienza behind the scenes, when he was collaborating with the Italian secret services. Many of these facts, however, were not submitted to the legal organs; on the contrary, the government reportedly banned this information under the pretext of preserving a "state secret."

People in certain circles are claiming that Pazienza has so far escaped arrest because he was able to negotiate and blackmail certain high-ranking personalities on both sides of the ocean.

PROTOCOL ENVISAGES DOUBLING OF YUGOSLAV TRADE

AU250924 Sofia BTA in English 0802 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Sofia, January 24 (BTA) -- A novelty in the promotion of Bulgaro-Yugoslav economic contacts is their transfer on long-term plan basis. It was this range of questions that focused the attention of the joint Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, currently holding a session here. The session is chaired by Mr Belcho Belchev, Bulgaria's minister of finance, and by Mr Milorad Stanojevic, Yugoslavia's federal secretary for agriculture.

For the first time the Bulgaro-Yugoslav economic committee considered guidelines for the economic and techno-scientific cooperation between the two countries in the 1986-1990 period. Mr Belcho Belchev and Mr Milorad Stanojevic are of the opinion that this fact, as well as the mutual desire for an ever expanding use of new forms in economic cooperation, and more specifically of industrial cooperation and specialisation, will upgrade the reciprocal economic ties to a qualitatively higher level.

Both sides give priority to cooperation in mechanical engineering, electronics, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, and the chemical industry. The protocol signed on the work of the committee's 12th session indicates that the goal to be pursued by Bulgaria and Yugoslavia in the coming five years is to double their reciprocal trade in comparison with the previous five-year period.

The session discussed the contacts in transport and communications.

During his stay in Bulgaria, Mr Milorad Stanojevic conferred with Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

REAGAN SPEECH 'AT VARIANCE' WITH GENEVA DECLARATION

AU251022 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Jan 85 p 7

[Article by Dusan Rovensky, RUDE PRAVO Washington correspondent: "The American President's Inaugural Speech; Defending 'Star Wars'"]

[Text] In Washington on Monday, President Reagan delivered his inaugural speech. In the speech he announced plans for his next 4-year presidential tenure and again defended his "star wars" program, which threatens to spread the arms race into outer space. At variance with common sense, he asserted that this program will not lead to the militarization of outer space but to the demilitarization of arms arsenals on earth. He also attempted to justify the "star wars" program with the claim that, allegedly, "such a shield will not kill people, but will destroy weapons."

He did not mention, however, that behind the American plans to militarize outer space, in fact, lies an attempt to make it possible to wage nuclear war far away from U.S. territory while at the same time ensuring impunity against a retaliatory strike from the country attacked with the aid of weapons deployed in outer space. It is not by coincidence that the "star wars" plans are closely connected with the creation of new systems of strategic first-strike nuclear weapons, such as the MX, Midgetman, Trident II, Pershing II, and cruise missiles being deployed in Western Europe.

President Reagan asserted that he favors negotiations with the Soviet Union and that he supports some sort of a "new formula" for an approach to limiting and reducing nuclear weapons. But what he did not say was that in this way he actually hopes to force the Soviet Union to follow the United States in preparations for nuclear war on earth as well as in outer space. Moreover, there exists a real danger that realization of the "star wars" plans will encourage those circles in the United States who dream of asserting American domination in the world through military force.

Political observers have come to the conclusion that some of R. Reagan's inaugural statements are at variance with the joint Soviet-American Geneva declaration. The American President did in fact affirm that Washington still does not intend to take a constructive stance on the issue of space weapons.

LISTENERS' QUESTIONS ON SOVIET MISSILES ANSWERED

LD271833 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Excerpts] We've received a number of letters relating to more or less the same topic, and it's a serious one. (Halved Gethe) from Oslo, Norway asks: How do the people of Czechoslovakia react to the deployment of Soviet nuclear missiles in Czechoslovakia? Or Philip Rogers of St Albans, comments: Now that Czechoslovakia has become a launch pad for Soviet missiles, one would expect Radio Prague to report Czechoslovak opposition to this move, because there must be many people in Czechoslovakia and neighboring countries who are deeply concerned about having nuclear weapons sited on their territory. And several listeners, including (the Squids) of Ogden, Halifax, sent us a leaflet put out, also in Czech, by the British Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament [CND], and addressed to official bodies, public organizations, and private citizens in the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and the German Democratic Republic.

The leaflet expresses opposition to what it calls the deployment of new medium-range Soviet nuclear missiles in Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic, and places this move on a par with deployment of American Pershing II and long-range cruise missiles in Western Europe.

First I'd like to take issue with the CND leaflet on two points. For one, the missiles which the Warsaw Treaty alliance decided to deploy in Czechoslovakia and in the German Democratic Republic are tactical in character, unlike the American Pershing II and cruises which, while being described as intermediate in range, are in effect strategic, because with their extended range they can hit targets deep inside the European part of the Soviet Union, as well as in Czechoslovakia and other Warsaw Treaty countries, within a few minutes after launch. Their deployment thus upsets the strategic balance, and the Warsaw Treaty alliance has warned for a long time, though to no avail, that it would be forced to adopt adequate countermeasures against the new threat posed by the American missiles.

Hence, the extended range tactical missiles were developed on our territory for the sole purpose of covering the American Pershings and cruises. We are certainly not happy about this necessity, just as we are unhappy about anything which further accelerates the arms race. But that race is not of our making, and by that I mean it has not been caused by the socialist community of states. This brings me to the other mistaken point in the CND argument and similar arguments. The point is made that if peace and disarmament are to succeed -- and here I'm quoting from the CND leaflet -- people, organizations, and governments must show by their actions that they can rise above the insane idea of nuclear tit-for-tat, which will otherwise destroy us.

Unfortunately, in today's world it would be suicidal to turn the other cheek, at least to someone bent on destroying you. What has prevented such a war and thus a worldwide nuclear holocaust so far has been precisely, even if unfortunately, what the CND calls tit-for-tat -- that is, the strategic and military balance the Soviet Union and its allies have maintained. Such armament is very much against our will because, unlike the United States military-industrial complex, we as socialist states do not derive any profit from arms production and could spend the money invested in defense for much more useful purposes. This, together with our concern for the future of mankind, is what is behind our policy aimed at ending the vicious circle of the arms race, with equal security guaranteed for both sides. It is the Soviet Union which has been urging that no weapons at all be introduced into space, but the Reagan administration is proceeding with its star wars project. Who then, let the CND people answer, has been attempting to check the nuclear arms race and who has blocked such action? In answering this question you'll discover why people in Czechoslovakia do not protest against what they feel is, under the circumstances, a guarantee of their security and of mankind's security in general.

'IMPORTANT' GAS PIPELINE CONTRACT WITH FRG SIGNED

LD251841 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] An important contract was signed today in Prague between representatives of the foreign trade enterprise Ferromet and the West German firm Hoesch Export Dortmund. Miroslav Langr reports.

[Begin recording] [Langr] The contract specifies the delivery of 48,500 metric tons of large diameter pipes for use in the construction of a transit gas pipeline in Czechoslovakia. The contract's overall value is approximately Kcs 500 million. A credit agreement between the Czechoslovak Obchodni Banka and West German banks was also signed for return delivery of Czechoslovak goods. Taking part in the latter agreement will be the foreign trade enterprises Transakta, Ferromet, and Hoesch Export Dortmund.

It should be noted that construction of the transit gas pipeline commenced 2 years ago on the basis of an agreement between the Soviet Union and the EEC. Czechoslovakia will provide a transit link of 850 kilometers between the Soviet Union and FRG with a side line to Austria. Expenses connected with construction and operation of the gas pipeline will be payed for by deliveries of valuable natural gas. The import of large diameter steel pipes for the construction of this pipeline is an example of mutually beneficial economic cooperation between states with differing social systems. The contract was signed for the Czechoslovak side by the director general of the foreign trade enterprise Ferromet, Ivan Peter, who is a candidate of sciences and who spoke to me shortly afterwards.

[Peter] I would like to emphasize that Czechoslovakia is becoming one of the most important states in the transport of gas. During the signing of the contract, I believed it my duty to emphasize that Ferromet can deliver the product to the purchaser's full satisfaction, so our workers engaged in the transit pipeline construction can be absolutely certain of this. [end recording]

STROUGAL DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH IRAN'S NABAVI

LD251646 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, premier of the federal government, received in Prague's Hrzan Palace Behzad Nabavi, Iran's minister of heavy industry, who is visiting Czechoslovakia.

In the conversation, Lubomir Strougal expressed the wish and efforts of Czechoslovakia to deepen relations with Iran in the political, economic, and cultural spheres. During an exchange of opinions on the possibilities of economic cooperation, the federal premier emphasized that Czechoslovak industry wishes to have a more active share in further development of the Iranian economy, which is one of the main prerequisites for active expansion of the exchange of goods between both countries.

GDR'S SCHUERER HOLDS ECONOMIC TALKS WITH STROUGAL

LD251523 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1413 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Prague, 25 Jan (ADN) -- CSSR-GDR cooperation in the economy and in science and technology was the subject of a talk between Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier and member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, and GDR Deputy Premier Gerhard Schuerer. The talk was held in Prague on Friday. The candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, who is also chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, is in the CSSR for discussions on coordination of the 1986-1990 economic plans.

Further specialization and cooperation in research and production offers a significant economic benefit for both countries, the partners in the talks noted. Trade will further increase with the coordination of the plans.

Lubomir Strougal stressed the efforts of both sides to integrate scientific and technical progress into production at a faster rate. These efforts are especially evident in fields such as olefine chemistry, robot technology, microelectronics, engineering, and the production of open-cast pit and rolling mill equipment.

Discussions between the chairmen of the State Planning Commissions of the GDR and the CSSR, Gerhard Schuerer and Svatopluk Potac, began the same day.

CZECHOSLOVAK-BULGARIAN TU MEETING ENDS 25 JAN

LD251753 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] A joint meeting of the Secretariats of the Central Councils of the Czechoslovak and Bulgarian trade unions ended today in Prague. The meeting evaluated further deepening the effectiveness of mutual cooperation and the role played by trade unions in the development of both countries' economies. The delegations were headed on the Czechoslovak side by Karel Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, and on the Bulgarian side by Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Politburo candidate member and chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions.

Both Secretariats agreed that the friendly relations between both countries' workers and trade unions are continually developing and deepening and contributing to successful fulfillment of the tasks of both national economies and the goal of the complex program of socialist economic integration. They expressed the Czechoslovak and Bulgarian workers' and trade unions' strong resolve to fight as actively as possible for removal of the threat of nuclear war and for the strengthening of peace in Europe and throughout the world. Mutual cooperation between both countries' trade unions was outlined in a concrete way in a joint protocol adopted at the conclusion of the meeting.

BRIEFS

NEW COMPUTER CENTER -- A new computer center, based on the EC 1055 computer produced through CEMA cooperation, began operation on 16 January in the Prague plant of the Computer Technology Enterprise. The computer is the largest of its kind in the CEMA countries and comes from the Robotron combine in Dresden, within the framework of the Unified System of Electronic Computers (JSEP). It has a 2 megabyte internal-memory and a 1,600 megabyte dic-memory. The computer center will deal with key statistical data in the Czech SR with a special orientation toward the needs of Prague's national committee. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Jan 85 p 1 AU]

INTERKOSMOS EXPERTS CONFER -- A 3-day international conference of more than 20 experts from the GDR, USSR, and CSSR and one observer from Hungary was opened on 22 January in Tatranska Lomnica, Slovakia. The experts will be conferring on the ultraviolet space telescope project being prepared by scientists and technicians from the GDR, USSR, and CSSR within the framework of the INTERKOSMOS program. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Jan 85 p 2 AU]

SCIENCE COOPERATION WITH FRANCE -- A framework agreement on cooperation in science and technology was signed on 22 January in Prague between the CSSR's State Commission for Research and development and Investment Planning and the French Rhone-Poulenc chemical concern. Jaromir Obzina signed for the CSSR, and Loik Le Floch-Prigent for France. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Jan 85 p 1 AU]

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH CUBA -- A protocol was signed today in Prague on trade between the Czechoslovak and Cuban Governments this year. Compared with last year, the volume of mutual deliveries will increase by more than 5 percent. This year Czechoslovak deliveries will be realized for the Nuevitas and Felton power stations, the Las Camariocas nickel enterprise, and the Merceditas chrome ore processing plant. Czechoslovak foreign trade enterprises will deliver to Cuba Avia and Skoda trucks, equipment for the sugar refinery industry, diesel generators, welding and machine tools, and other products. Imports from Cuba will consist of, most importantly, raw sugar, as well as fresh citrus fruits, natural juices, fresh peppers, coconut, marble blocks and tiles, chrome ore, copper concentrate, nickle, and other products of Cuban industry. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 25 Jan 85 LD]

1984 NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLAN FULFILLMENT REPORT

AU220501 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19-20 Jan 85 pp 3-5

["Announcement of the State Central Administration for Statistics on the Implementation of the 1984 National Economic Plan"]

[Text] In 1984 the GDR made significant headway in implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress on further shaping the developed socialist society. Owing to the great achievements and creative initiative of the working people in all areas of social life, 1984 became the most successful year in the history of the GDR. The main task of its unified economic and social policy was further purposefully implemented for the benefit of the people. The political stability and economic dynamism of the GDR's development and the thriving of science and culture were brought to light in convincing fashion. The bonds of confidence between the party and the people became even firmer.

The 35th anniversary of the GDR became an outstanding political and social highlight in the life of our people. Under the SED's leadership, the working people scored great successes for their socialist fatherland in 1984, and thus for securing peace as well. The hitherto most comprehensive and all-encompassing mass movement took shape, in which all social classes and strata took part. The communal elections on 6 May 1984 became an overwhelming vote of confidence by the entire nation in the policy of the party of the workers class. Trade union-led socialist competition experienced a forceful upswing. The pledges adopted by the working people to surpass the targets of the national economic plan were overfulfilled and, in some areas, far exceeded.

Through outstanding initiatives within the "FDJ peace drive," the youth contributed to a comprehensive reinforcement of the GDR and its protection. The National Youth Festival and the FDJ torch march on the eve of GDR National Day were moving manifestations of the young people's bonds with the SED and the socialist fatherland.

More than in any previous year, the achievements in the "Beautify Our Cities and Communities -- Join In" citizens' initiative contributed to improving the social and cultural conditions of life in urban and rural areas.

The development of the national economy in 1984 was marked by a strong dynamism and growing efficiency in all areas. In implementing the economic strategy adopted at the 10th SED Congress, intensively expanded reproduction was decisive for the growth of the national economy. In accordance with the requirements of the new stage of economic strategy, important foundations were laid for successfully continuing along the path of comprehensive intensification. The growing performance and great efficiency of the national economy are increasingly based on the introduction of modern technology and new products.

Of particular importance is the further acceleration of the growth rate of labor productivity. The drop in the per unit production input in 1984 once again substantially contributed to the dynamism of national income.

In all areas, our own internal resources for the stable and dynamic growth of our national economic performance were increasingly tapped through an effective utilization of the existing intellectual and material potential.

Measures for further improving management, planning, and economic cost accounting significantly contributed to the successes along the path of intensively expanded reproduction.

The material and cultural living standards of the people benefited in many respects from the great economic achievements. For the first time ever, more than 200,000 apartments were built or modernized. The joint decisions of the SED Central Committee, FDGB National Executive, and the GDR Council of Ministers on measures improving the working and living conditions for families with three or more children and on further increasing minimum and other pensions, which came into effect in 1984, furnish evidence of the steady social progress and of the people's social security in our socialist society. Full employment is guaranteed and all graduates have the opportunity of vocational training or study in schools of higher education or technical schools.

The dynamic development of the GDR in all areas is based on the unshakable fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the firm anchoring of the GDR in the community of socialist states. New, far-reaching steps toward the further development of cooperation between the GDR and the USSR were taken by implementing the agreements reached during the meeting between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The signing of the "Long-Term Program for the Development of Cooperation Between the GDR and the USSR in the Field of Science, Technology, and Production Up to the Year 2000" was a historic step toward closer integration of the two countries' national economies.

Good results were also achieved in economic, scientific, and technological cooperation with the other socialist countries. By implementing the tasks arising from the decisions of the CEMA member-countries' economic summit, the GDR makes an active contribution to the further intensification of socialist economic integration.

In 1984, trade with the nonsocialist economic zone was developed further on the basis of mutual advantage.

The tasks in economically securing the country's defense as well as internal security and order were being consistently implemented as an integral part of the socialist state's economic policy.

The following main results were achieved in implementing the 1984 economic plan: (Footnote 1) (preliminary data)

-- Produced national income grew 5.5 percent. With an increase of M11.7 billion, compared with the previous year, the highest absolute growth to date in a single year was achieved. All branches of the national economy contributed to this through significant growth in performance and efficiency. With a share of 70 percent in the increase of national income, industry made the largest contribution.

-- The development of the national economy in 1984 was marked by intensively expanded reproduction.

-- Labor productivity in the national economy increased 5 percent. Some 90 percent of the increase in national income resulted from increased productivity.

-- Reduction in production input contributed substantially to increasing national income. Production input per unit of national income was 3 percent lower than last year.

Refinement measures made it possible to achieve growth in the national economic performance despite a considerable reduction of approximately 5 percent in the specific consumption of economically vital energy resources and raw and industrial materials.

-- The transport intensiveness of the national economy was substantially reduced, by 4.6 percent.

-- The utilization of production equipment improved and production equipment was modernized on a large scale. More than one-third of industrial equipment is less than 5 years old. The utilization of important production equipment increased to more than 16 hours per calendar day.

-- By increasing their net production 8.5 percent, industry ministries achieved a significantly higher production growth than in preceding years. This was due to the further acceleration of the labor productivity growth rate, chiefly as a result of the introduction of modern technological processes and new products. On the basis of net production, labor productivity increased 7.7 percent.

-- By reducing prime costs per M100 worth of production by 2.3 percent, the highest annual reduction rate to date was achieved.

-- Industrial production in the industry ministries sector increased 4.5 percent and in the national economy as a whole, 4.2 percent. The industrial production plan in the sector of the industry ministries was fulfilled 101.2 percent and in the national economy, 101.6 percent. Combines in the sector of the industry ministries produced M5 billion worth of goods over and above the plan for supplies to the population, the national economy, and exports. This represents additional production equivalent to more than 3 days of production.

-- The innovation of production was accelerated. With 3,270 newly introduced products, the innovation rate of production in the sector of the industry ministries increased to 21 percent.

-- The quality of industrial production was further improved. Some M79 billion worth of goods with the "Q"-quality mark were produced, which was 18 percent more than the year before.

-- A total of 620 million working hours were saved through the utilization of the results of research and development in streamlining and intensifying production in the national economy in 1984, which is equivalent to the manpower of 340,000 working people.

-- The production of domestic industrial raw materials and energy resources further increased.

-- The use of secondary raw materials was expanded. Almost 12 percent of the need for industrial raw materials is currently covered by secondary raw materials.

-- Some M56 billion were invested in the national economy in 1984 to improve in a planned fashion the capital assets base of the national economy and to successfully continue social policy. The increased concentration of the investment activity on projects that are crucial for the national economy led to a significant increase in the amount of ready-to-use investments. In many combines, modernization increasingly became the main form of the replacement of basic assets. In the industry ministries sphere, the share of investments in rationalization increased to 57 percent.

Domestic production of rationalization means in the industry ministries sector increased 27 percent. Owing to the wide application of microelectronics and the use of robot technology, there was an improvement in the scientific and technological standard of the production of rationalization means. The total of 43,000 robots in use in the national economy effectively contributed to the growth in performance. There was an improvement in the utilization of territorial rationalization.

-- In the Ministry of Construction sector high production growth was again achieved, with new production rising 7.7 percent. Labor productivity increased 7.6 percent. Prime costs per M100 worth of production in the building industry were cut 2.4 percent. The construction intensiveness of the national economy was substantially reduced.

-- The housing construction program, based on the unity of new construction, modernization, and maintenance, was carried on consistently. With 207,034 newly built or modernized apartments, home construction achieved its best annual results to date. The housing conditions for 621,000 citizens were thus improved, particularly for families of workers and newlyweds. Building repairs on apartment blocks increased 17 percent, as planned.

-- Agricultural employees brought in the biggest harvest in the history of the GDR -- over 30 million metric tons of grain. The intensification of production reached a new level. Yields and production were increased while the input-output ratio improved.

In grain crops, a record harvest of 11.5 million metric tons was achieved, with per-hectare yields averaging 4.5 metric tons. Some 300,000 hectares of agricultural land were developed for irrigation in 1984. The state procurement plan for animal products was significantly exceeded in all items. Procurement of slaughter animals increased 6.7 percent and procurement of milk 6.3 percent over the preceding year. The reform of agricultural prices proved to be a successful measure for reinforcing the material interests of cooperative peasants and agricultural workers in achieving excellent results.

-- The national economy further increased its environmental protection efforts. Purposeful measures were aimed, above all, at preserving clean water and air, at utilizing and eliminating waste products and residues from harmful substances, and at reducing noise. Comprehensive measures were taken to cultivate and protect the forests.

-- The employees of the transport sector fulfilled the transport needs of the national economy. The economically efficient shifting of transport from roads to railroad tracks and inland navigation continued. The transport performance of the railroads and inland navigation increased 3.7 percent. The electrification of 253 kilometers of railroad tracks represented the highest annual increase to date.

-- On the basis of the increased economic power of the GDR and the great achievements of the employees of combines and foreign trade enterprises, foreign trade turnover increased 8 percent. Turnover with the socialist countries alone increased 9 percent. Turnover with the USSR, the GDR's largest trading partner, increased 10 percent. Trade relations with the nonsocialist economic zone developed further, with foreign trade turnover with this economic zone registering a 6 percent increase.

Overall, the GDR's trade balance shows an export surplus of 6.4 billion foreign currency marks.

-- In accordance with the improving performance, the people's net cash incomes increased 3.9 percent, or M5.1 billion, over the preceding year.

-- Real per capita income increased more than 4 percent over the preceding year.

-- Combines and enterprises of the national economy made M2.7 billion worth of finished products available to the public in retail prices over and above the plan. The increase against the preceding year was 4.5 percent. This substantially contributed to the 5.0 percent, or M2.5 billion, increase in the retail trade for industrial merchandise. Overall, retail trade turnover was 4.1 percent, or M4.2 billion, higher than the year before.

Services and repairs for the people worth M6.1 billion were carried out. This represents an increase of more than 4 percent compared with the preceding year.

-- In public education, development of the 10-grade polytechnical school system of general education and preschool education continued as planned. Material and personnel prerequisites for the comprehensive education and upbringing of children and youth were further improved. This was aided by the construction of 2,795 new classrooms, 156 new school gymnasiums, 241 places in boarding schools, and 27,093 places in kindergartens.

A total of 67,000 students successfully concluded their studies at universities or technical schools. All graduates obtained a job.

-- Employees of the health and social sector made great efforts to safeguard high quality and efficiency in medical and social services for the people. The establishment of 489 new jobs for physicians and dentists helped further improve outpatient services for the public. A total of 3,409 places in old people's and nursing homes were established, as well as 3,466 places in apartment homes for senior citizens. Some 361,000 adults and children received preventive, curative, or rehabilitative spa treatment.

-- The recreation sector, especially the holiday service of the trade unions, was further developed in qualitative and quantitative terms through the establishment of 3,560 lodging places, as well as the planned reconstruction and modernization of existing facilities.

-- Physical culture and sports also experienced an upturn in 1984. The steady upward trend in child, youth, and recreational sports, in training, and in competitive sports successfully continued with the "Sports Relay GDR 35" competition of the German Gymnastics and Sports Federation and with implementation of the "Joint Sports Program of the German Gymnastics and Sports Federation, the FDGB, and the FDJ." With outstanding results at the 14th Winter Olympics at Sarajevo, at the Friendship Games in summer sports, and at the World and European Championships, GDR athletes demonstrated anew that they are among the best in the world in many sports.

-- The development of culture and the arts was marked by multifaceted activities and top performances of artists and cultural workers in honor of a dignified celebration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

The working people of the capital of the GDR played an important role in the stable and dynamic development of the national economy. The shaping of the capital as the political, economic, intellectual, and cultural center of the socialist GDR continued in a planned fashion. With a new production increase of 11 percent, the industrial enterprises of Berlin achieved above-average production growth. The construction workers of Berlin, with the support of all bezirke, will fulfill the exacting construction tasks, in keeping with the adopted pledges. The 15,000 young construction workers in the capital and the 16,900 dispatched FDJ members from the other bezirke contribute to this through great achievements within the framework of the "FDJ Berlin Initiative" central youth project. With the opening of the rebuilt Schauspielhaus in Akademie Square and the newly built Friedrichstadtpalast in Berlin, new cultural facilities of internationally recognized quality were established.

I. Industry

As a result of initiatives of the working people, performance and efficiency growth were significantly increased through an increase in labor productivity and quality improvements. The pledges adopted within socialist competition to fulfill and purposefully overfulfill the 1984 national economic plan were surpassed and, in some areas, far exceeded.

In the industry ministries sector, net production increased 8.5 percent. Labor productivity on the basis of net production increased 7.7 percent. Industrial goods production increased 4.5 percent.

The following growth rates of net production and labor productivity were achieved in the individual branches of industry:

	Net Production (In Percent)	Labor Productivity (In Percent)
coal and energy	7.6	6.2
ore mining, metallurgy, and potash	9.5	9.0
chemical industry	9.4	9.2
electrical engineering/electronics	15.8	14.4
heavy machinebuilding and construction of capital assets	8.1	8.0
machine tools and processing machinery engineering	9.3	8.9
general machinebuilding, agricultural machinery, and vehicle production	9.8	8.4
light industry	9.0	9.4
glass and ceramics industry	13.4	12.2
bezirke-administered industry and food industry	8.3	7.3
geology	14.2	10.8

More than 90 percent of the production growth in industry resulted from increased productivity. A total of 35 industrial combines and the entire light industry sector succeeded in raising labor productivity at a faster rate than net production. In the industry ministries sector the net production plan was fulfilled 103.9 percent and the industrial goods production plan 101.2 percent. The combines thus made M5 billion worth of goods over and above the plan available for supplies to the population, the national economy, and export. This is equivalent to more than 3 days additional production.

Of the 133 centrally-administered combines, 132 fulfilled or overfulfilled the plans of net production and industrial goods production. Comparison of the combines' performance helped to open up significant reserves in efficiency and performance. The number of combines that fulfilled or overfulfilled all four main indicators for evaluating performance increased. Among these combines are:

the Brandenburg Quality and Special Steel Combine; the Riesa Pipe Combine; the Leipzig TAKRAF; the Berlin Automation Capital Assets Construction Combine; the Erfurt Microelectronics Combine; the Wilhelm Pieck Chemical Fibre Combine in Schwarza; the Fuerstenwalde Tire Combine; the Karl-Marx-Stadt Cotton Combine; the Schwerin Leather Goods Combine; and the Magdeburg Oil and Margarine Combine.

In the sector of the economic councils of the bezirke, net production increased 7.6 percent, a growth rate which substantially exceeded the growth rate for industrial goods production, which increased 3.5 percent. Labor productivity on the basis of net production increased 6.4 percent.

The following growth rates of net production and labor productivity were achieved in the bezirke-administered industry:

	Net Production (In Percent)	Labor Productivity (In Percent)
Capital of Berlin	11.7	8.6
Cottbus	5.5	4.8
Dresden	6.4	6.5
Erfurt	9.7	8.3
Frankfrut	5.3	2.8
Gera	5.8	4.3
Halle	5.6	4.9
Karl-Marx-Stadt	7.3	6.5
Leipzig	7.0	6.9
Magdeburg	11.6	10.6
Neubrandenburg	5.5	4.0
Potsdam	9.3	6.7
Rostock	7.8	5.4
Schwerin	11.4	8.3
Suhl	5.7	4.5

The plans of net production and industrial goods production were exceeded in all bezirke. The number of bezirke-administered combines that fulfilled or overfulfilled all four indicators for evaluating performance increased. Among these combines are: the Berlin Technical Consumer Goods Combine; the Brillant Dresden Combine; the Oschersleben Active and Mineral Substance Mixtures Combine; the Magdeburg Leather and Fancy Goods Combine; the Neuruppin Fire Extinguisher Combine; and the Schwerin Linda Combine.

The combines in the sector of industry ministries increased their production of finished goods for the public 4.5 percent and exceeded the plan by M1.6 billion in retail prices. The planned sales of finished products for the public were exceeded in all areas.

The contribution of combines involved in the production of basic assets to the production of consumer goods further increased, through reinforced utilization and expansion of existing research, development, and production capacities. These combines produced M15 billion worth of finished products for the public. Combines involved in the production of basic assets that achieved a high growth rate include, among other: the Brandenburg Quality and Special Steel Combine; the Walter Ulbricht plant in Leuna; the Erfurt Microelectronics Combine; the Dresden Electrical Engineering Combine; the Fortschritt Agricultural Machinery Combine in Neustadt; and the Schmalkalden Tool Combine.

Bezirke-administered combines increasingly contributed to supplies to the public in accordance with demand. Combines that achieved growth rates of 10 percent or more in the production of finished products for the public include, among others: the Berlin Technical Consumer Goods Combine; the Brillant Dresden Combine; the Chemical-Technical Products Combine in Gotha; the Chemical-Technical Products Combine in Leipzig; the Aktuell Leather Goods Combine in Leipzig; the Rathenow Industrial Goods Combine; and the Suhl Home Decor Combine.

To further improve supplies to the public and raise the export capacity, the industry produced M26 billion worth of newly developed consumer goods. Consumer goods industry combines with rate of innovation of 40 percent or more include, among others: the Stassfurt Radio and Television Combine; the Schwerin Leather Goods Combine; the Berlin Outerwear Combine; the Loessnitz Outerwear Combine; the Ribnits-Damgarten Furniture Combine; and the Dresden-Hellerau Furniture Combine.

The production of domestic industrial raw materials and energy resources further increased, which contributed to raising national economic efficiency.

Employees of the coal and energy sector reliably secured supplies of fuel and power to the public and the economy. Owing to intensified production in the open pit mines, the extraction of raw lignite and the production of coal refinement products exceeded the plan. The raw lignite extraction plan was overfulfilled by 13 million metric tons. The decisive prerequisite for this was the overfulfillment of the overburden removal plan by 77 million cubic meters. The production plan for lignite briquettes was overfulfilled by 768,000 metric tons and that for pulverized lignite fuel by 120,500 metric tons. The city gas production plan was overfulfilled. Reserves in the power plants were higher than envisaged by the plan.

The working people, headed by 5,100 FDJ members, attain high achievements at the "Natural Gas Route in the USSR" central youth project.

Employees of the geological industry carried out a planned survey of deposits for securing the supply of domestic raw materials and underground water. The production of natural gas from GDR sources increased 11.4 percent. The natural gas production plan was overfulfilled.

The line of products of the metalworking industry was further improved in accordance with the requirements of the intensively expanded reproduction and the needs of the population and the foreign market. The production of microelectronics products increased significantly and the range of these products expanded. The production of semiconductor elements and electronic components increased 18 percent, of which the production of monolithic integrated circuits increased 24 percent and the production of optoelectronic components 15 percent.

Microelectronics products were increasingly applied in all sectors of the national economy to raise labor productivity and efficiency. In particular, this concerns machine tool engineering and textile engineering.

A high production increase was achieved in the production of machine tools and processing machinery. The production of highly productive machine tools registered an above-average growth rate. The share of numerically controlled machine tools in the production of cutting machine tools increased to 41 percent. The establishment of automated manufacturing sections will further raise the technological standard of the processing industry. The production of industrial robots increased to 133 percent.

To safeguard a plan-based, proportional development, above-average growth rates were achieved in ancillary products. These include numerical control units, optical glass, pumps, compressors, thick plates, compound belts [Verbundkeilriemen], low-pressure polyethylene pipes, surveillnace, control, and command apparatus and equipment, and basic pharmaceutical substances.

Development of the production of major products, compared with 1983
(in percent)

Electric power	104.9
Raw lignite	106.6
City gas	106.8
Lignite briquettes	100.4
Pulverized lignite fuel	120.5
Rolled steel, total	104.3
Of this: Refined rolled steel	119.8
Potash fertilizer	101.0
Soot	119.4
Polyurethane	108.0
High-pressure polyethelene	102.4
Heavy detergents	106.6
Synthetic fibers	102.7
Cutting tools	104.0
Cold forming machine tools	111.6
Machinery and equipment for the printing and paper-working industry	109.8
Mechanical and electric dust collecting installations	129.3
Fixtures	105.6
Compressors	108.0
Roller bearings	103.2
E-516 combine harvesters	148.4
Pumps	107.9
Monolithic integrated circuits	123.9
Surveillance, control, and command apparatus and equipment	109.0
Ladies' wristwatches	118.8
Hosiery	104.2
Textile floor coverings	109.3
Pursemaker goods [taeschnerwaren]	106.9
Textile housewares	104.4
Wooden and upholstered furniture	108.1
Color television sets	119.2
Household washing machines	104.3
Household refrigerators	117.4
Of this: Household freezers	136.4

The quality of industrial production further improved. The plans were overfulfilled. Industrial products with the "Q"-quality sign worth M79 billion were produced, products whose utility value, life span, reliability, and design codetermine the advanced international standard. A significant contribution to this was made by the 678 enterprises bearing the title "Enterprise of outstanding quality work."

Many industrial combines raised the standard of technology and successfully applied the methods of flawless labor. The costs of rejects and extra work thus declined by a total of 15 percent compared with the preceding year.

In 1984, the combines quantitatively and qualitatively expanded the production of rationalization means. Domestic production of rationalization means in the sector of the industry ministries increased 27 percent. The plans were exceeded in all areas. Through a broader application of microelectronics and the use of robot technology, there was an improvement in the scientific and technological standards of the production of rationalization means. Domestic production of rationalization means focused more forcefully [than in the past] on the production of highly productive equipment geared to the specific needs of combines for a thorough rationalization of complete technological processes. It is increasingly becoming the center of the latest technology in the combines.

By achieving a production growth of 11 percent, the industrial enterprises' own construction departments increased their contribution to modernization and value conservation.

Due to socialist rationalization, particularly the implementation of the "Schwedt Initiative," more than 80,000 working people were enlisted for the solution of economically important tasks. The overwhelming majority of these employees were primarily mobilized to raise the production of consumer goods, to expand the production of rationalization means, and improve the utilization of basic assets in their own enterprises.

The increased refinement of energy resources and raw and other materials contributed to improving quality and efficiency and to increasing production. Good results in the production of high quality products with reduced material-intensiveness were primarily achieved in metallurgy and the chemical industry, chiefly through the application of modern processes and technology. The share of products with a higher degree of refinement in the metallurgical industry increased to 75 percent. In the chemical industry, products with a higher degree of refinement such as high quality plastic and elastic materials or chemical fibers accounted for 60 percent of the production increase. Within the framework of the "Intensification of the Production of Highly Refined Synthetic Fiber Fabrics" central youth project, three partial projects have been completed thus far ahead of schedule and in top quality. As a result of the deeper cracking of crude oil, the share of light products in crude oil refinement increased to 58 percent. The process of the increased refinement of raw lignite is being purposefully continued.

Refinement measures made it possible to raise national economic performance despite a substantial reduction of approximately 5 percent in the specific consumption of economically vital energy resources and raw and industrial materials. Decisive in this respect was the consistent utilization of the results of science and technology for saving materials and improving the input-output ratio and quality of products.

The drop in specific consumption was assisted by the energetic struggle for adherence to the set norms and state norm systems governing material consumption, which are increasingly based on the latest findings of science and technology. The consumption of liquid fuels, especially heating and diesel oil, was further reduced. The readjustment of heating plants from heating oil toward domestic energy resources, especially raw lignite, continued.

The degree of the reusability of technically economically usable secondary energy increased to 82 percent.

In 1984 the share of raw lignite in primary consumption energy was about 72 percent.

The metal-processing industry reduced specific rolled steel input by 7 percent and used over 30,000 tons less rolled steel than in the past year, though production increased. This was mainly due to improvement in the input-output ratio, application of new material-saving technologies, a change in the production structure in favor of material-saving products, as well as the increased availability of highly refined metallurgical products. The consumption of a number of other important raw and industrial materials such as lead, silver, and timber was reduced. The FDJ action "Material Economy" made effective contribution to the efficient use of raw materials, industrial materials, and energy resources as well as to collecting scrap, waste paper, and other secondary raw materials.

The collection and utilization of secondary raw materials were further improved in 1984. A stable procurement of traditional secondary raw materials such as scrap, waste paper, and reusable glass was secured. In addition, the collection of thermoplastic wastes and wastes from grinding disks was expanded.

At present, nearly 12 percent of the demand for industrial raw materials are met by secondary raw materials. The share of secondary raw materials in the overall utilization of raw materials increased to 76 percent for the production of raw steel, and to 68 percent for copper. The use of waste paper in the production of paper and pulp was nearly 50 percent.

New processing capacities made possible better utilization of secondary raw materials in the production of corrugated cardboard, cement-mixed hydraulic binders [zement-mischbinder], polymer-mixed foil [polymer-mischfolie], sewn and knitted fabrics, as well as the processing of hard metal, electronics, and lead scrap.

On the average, 43 kg of scrap steel and 163 pieces of reusable bottles and glass were collected by the people per household.

Compared to last year, the utilization of important production facilities increased from 15.6 to 16.2 hours per calendar day. The more efficient utilization of the modern and highly productive basic assets was considerably supported by the increase of the number of shift workers. The number of working people working in the three-shift or the continuous-shift system increased by 18,000, including a high number of young people. Combines that have achieved good results in the utilization of important production equipment are, among others: Carl Zeiss Jena, the Leipzig Werner Lamberz Polygraph, the Leipzig TAKRAF, and the Erfurt Herbert Warnke Converter Technology.

The good results in saving material and energy, in the more efficient use of the social labor capacity, as well as in the increased introduction of highly efficient technologies are reflected in the cost reduction that has been achieved. With a reduction of prime costs by 2.3 percent per M100 of goods produced in the sector of the industrial ministries, the highest annual reduction rate to date was achieved. A high saving compared to the plan, above all concerning costs of materials, were achieved by the following combines: Erfurt Microelectronics, Rostock Shipbuilding, Dresden Robtron, Hermsdorf Ceramic Plant, the Oberspree Wilhelm Pieck Cable Plant of Berlin, Piesteritz Agricultural Chemistry, Brandenburg Quality and Special Steel Combine, and the Riesa Pipe Combine.

Compared to 1983, profits in the fields of centrally- and bezirk-administered industry increased. Altogether the plans have been overfulfilled.

In 1984 the working people of the water management sector made available sufficient amounts of water for all fields of the national economy. In 1984, 100,000 people were newly supplied from central facilities with drinking water. The tasks of the water management sector in implementing the housing construction program have been fulfilled. Through new construction, reconstruction, and a more efficient utilization of the existing facilities, the waterworks capacity and the filtering capacity for the treatment of sewage were increased. Water management secured the needed water for additional irrigation of agricultural land.

Progress was made in the rational use of water in all fields of the national economy. The industrial enterprises reduced specific water consumption by 5 percent.

In the field of environmental protection, measures for keeping water and air clean, for using or eliminating waste products in a harmless way, and for reducing noise, above all, in the field of coal and energy, as well as in chemical industry, have been implemented. Here projects in Berlin, in industrial centers such as Leipzig, Cottbus, Halle, and Karl-Marx-Stadt were the center of attention. Environmental protection measures have been more closely linked with the recycling of waste products and waste waters by using new scientific-technological findirgs.

II. Science and Technology

Mainly through intensified production, science and technology were utilized more efficiently from an economic standpoint. Because of greater creativity and the more comprehensive application of the results of research and development in 1984, the biggest contribution to date was made to the development of the performance and efficiency of the national economy.

The tasks of research, development, and the introduction of new scientific-technological achievements, prescribed with the plans for science and technology, have been implemented. Along with the 5,450 products and technologies that were introduced into production, decisive prerequisites have been created for higher efficiency and quality. As a result of the initiatives of researchers, developers, and technologists in the competition related to the 35th anniversary of the GDR, over 10 percent of the scientific-technological tasks have been completed ahead of schedule or with higher economic results than indicated by the plan.

The innovation pace of the range of products was accelerated on the basis of high scientific achievements and new solutions for the most modern production methods. In the industrial ministries sector a 21 percent innovation rate was achieved. With the 3,270 products that were introduced into production the levels of efficiency and quality were increased and marketability of exports was expanded. The production volume of newly developed products amounted to M74 billion. The share of new products in export was twice that of the general goods production. This contributed to a further improvement in the production and export structure.

The production of products marked with the quality sign "Q" increased to M79 billion. The share of these goods in the overall production of industrial goods was 19 percent.

The 260 million hours of working time saved as a result of scientific-technological measures, in particular, by utilizing the 2,180 new technologies introduced into production, the additional 10,800 industrial robots, and the application of microelectronic controls, were decisive for the pace achieved in the productivity increase. The increasing performance capacity of rationalization means production, and the fact that it is primarily aimed at swift introduction into production, of the most recent scientific-technological findings, have an increasing share in this productivity increase.

In connection with the modernization of production facilities and manufacturing stages, 225,600 working places were created or changed; thus, working conditions were improved by applying the knowledge of the scientific labor organization. For 26,900 working people health hazards due to physically difficult work have been completely eliminated. As a result of scientific-technological measures specific material consumption was decreased by, among other things, over 600,000 metric tons of rolled steel, 14,500 metric tons of aluminum, and 440,000 metric tons of cement. The energy savings amount to an equivalent of 17 million metric tons of raw lignite.

By means of state assignments and other tasks of the state plan for science and technology, the scientific-technological potential was consistently directed at the national economic requirements. This brought about economically important results for the further comprehensive intensification in accordance with the demands of the new phase of the economic strategy.

Targeted at securing the energy base of the national economy and the rational use of energy are processes and technologies for the automated processing and regeneration of open-pit equipment, processes for burning lignite with a high ash content in power plants without fuel oil, a new direct dumping technology for increasing the overburden

removal in open-pit mines, new radiant burners for industrial furnaces to increase the efficiency of the fuel burned, the placing into production of a new efficient electric engine for changing the traction [traktionsumstellung] of the German Reichsbahn, as well as a solution for saving primary energy by using heat pumps in heating centers for residential areas.

The following results contribute to a more efficient utilization and higher refinement of raw materials and industrial materials: processes for increasing the procurement of tin, the use of aluminum plated sheets for various kinds of cans to save tin plate, newly developed reversible color television films, processes for the production of bonded fabrics bases from secondary raw materials, desulfurization of pig iron by powder injection to produce high-quality steels, fireproof fibers and plates for high temperatures, processes for increasing the production of electrode coke, highly productive equipment for the production of polyamide silk, as well as the use of new magnetic materials for more efficient cassette recorder motors.

-- For the accelerated development of microelectronics and its application, there has been an integration into production of additional highly integrated circuits, high performance transistors, various types of transmitter and receiver components for the transmission of information by means of photoconductors, passive structural elements, new carrier materials for microelectronic components, as well as special substances and materials for microelectronics. The use of microelectronic components for new products and processes was expanded, among other things for the control of industrial robots, for automatic construction and designing, for digitally controlled machine tools, for the control and steering of surface mining equipment and of process flows in the metallurgical and chemical industries.

-- Through the development and start of manufacture of new groups of components for industrial robots -- such as groups of pneumatic components, controls and sensors, and a microelectronic camera for optical identification systems -- the basis was enlarged for the effective use of the available basic types of industrial robots and of handling technologies and manipulators adjusted to production processes in the national economy. New solutions for automated manufacturing of hydraulic component groups, for the automatic assembly of refrigeration assemblies, and for robot-controlled sewing processes have been put into practical use.

-- In order to enhance the technological standard of machine building, new automatic manufacturing sectors and plants were put into operation for the production of electrical-hydraulic servo-technology, for the surface treatment of needles and sheet bars [platinen], and for galvanotechnical coating. In keeping with the requirements of the national economy and of export markets, production of new machines and installations was started -- including that of a new manufacturing unit for precision drilling -- for microelectronically-controlled air-conditioned blocks, microcomputer-controlled web-fed rotary offset printing machines, combined wire and finish rolling strips, oil extraction machines for tropical crops, and new double weaving carpet machines with a modern shuttle technology.

-- By starting the manufacture of new products, the range of high-quality consumer goods for both domestic consumption and export was expanded to include, among other things, a fully automated electronically-controlled camera with computer flash attachment, high-quality color television tubes, cassette recorders, power-saving gas space heaters, modern lighting fixtures, a new household ironing machine, high-quality pianos of modern design, carpets and textile floor coverings made of highly refined polyamide silk, a new range of living room and kitchen furniture, as well as sports equipment for high performance and leisure sports.

The institutions of the GDR Academy of Sciences and the universities and colleges created a scientific lead for the long-term, stable development of the national economy, particularly through the elaboration of foundations for the isolation of monoclone antibodies; of components and materials for the optical fiber transmission of information, the industrial application of laser technology for the processing of materials and the refinement of surfaces; of foundations for power and high sensitivity sensors, and new mechanical structures for advanced robot configurations, for the preparation of new technologies and materials for microelectronics, as well as for methodic principles for chemical high-grade refinement and new catalysts.

The more than 3,000 FDJ youth research collectives made a great contribution to the scientific-technical results.

A total of 962,060 young working people and students participated in the "Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow" movement.

The 27th central "Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow" was a condensed expression of the performance capability and high creativity standards of youth. Of the 2,344 exhibits shown there, 2,004 were derived from the plans for science and technology, including 349 from the State Plan for Science and Technology. As a result of the fair, 1,920 economic contracts and 11,800 agreements with interested parties concerning subsequent utilization were concluded.

The centrally assigned youth projects of the State Plan for Science and Technology were dealt with according to plan and were concluded with fine results. A total of 1,761 youths became active inventors within the framework of the young inventors competition, and 1,263 inventions were registered for patents.

The good results achieved in using scientific-technical progress for the development of the performance of the national economy are based on increasingly closer cooperation with the CEMA member-countries, particularly the USSR. Cooperation in research was further expanded in those fields that decisively determine the pace of scientific-technical progress. This particularly applies to computer technology and microelectronics, nuclear technology, as well as chemical and metallurgical processes. The outstanding results of cooperation with the USSR includes techniques for the gasification of lignite, for the continuous cold rolling of steel pipe, and the extraction of potash salts, the large-scale testing of which will be started this year. The first few jointly developed automatic multiphase weaving machines were commissioned in light industry.

The tasks mapped out in government agreements and ministry accords with the USSR and with other CEMA countries were accomplished. They greatly contributed to the achievement of the objectives in science and technology.

The creative efforts of the innovators, inventors, and rationalizers continued to be purposefully focused on fulfilling the tasks of the science and technology plans. Two million working people participated in the national economy's innovators' movement. The annual benefit of the innovations introduced into practice in 1984 totals M5.6 billion. The increase in the number of applications for patents is an expression of the widening scope of inventive creation. In 1984 GDR enterprises and scientific-technological institutions registered 11,471 inventions for protection by patents. This constitutes a 9 percent increase over the previous year.

III.

Investments totaling some M56 billion were made in 1984 for the planned perfection of the national economy's material-technological base and for the successful continuation of social policy. The volume of investment projects completed for economic use considerably increased over 1983. More than three quarters of the national economic investment volume served the purpose of enhancing the capability and effectiveness of the producing sectors. Thus investments proved to be one of the most important engines of economic growth.

Investment activities centered on projects which help to vastly enhance labor productivity, chiefly through the introduction of modern technologies; on projects for effective use of domestic fuel and raw material resources; on projects for increasing and refining exports; on projects for increasing the production of consumer goods qualitatively and quantitatively; and on projects for implementing comprehensive apartment construction in keeping with the decisions of the 10th SED Congress.

An increasing portion of investments was used for nationalization. In the industry ministries sector the share rose to 57 percent. In the metal processing industry it reached more than 70 percent. In many combines, modernization has increasingly become the main form of reproduction of basic assets. Rationalization investments were increasingly combined successfully with the carrying out of general overhaul and current maintenance. Hence the technical standard of the available stocks of basic assets has risen.

Development of the enterprises' own production of rationalization means further accelerated. Modernization on a wider scale was begun for entire production departments and sectors to thus, step by step, lift all production technology to a qualitatively higher level while using available capital assets. In 1984, 10,000 new industrial robots were installed, to a great extent by youth brigades and at youth projects. The robots were most effective in those places where, through their introduction, technologies of entire manufacturing sectors were modernized and shaped more effectively.

Through improved control over investment activities it was possible, to a considerable extent, to commission planned projects at short notice and make them effective. The average implementation time of investments in the processing industry decreased because of a concentrated expenditure of the funds on rationalization projects by some 50 percent over with the preceding year. As a result, it was possible in 1984 to more rapidly transfer scientific-technological top performance into production. The share of construction in the investments was reduced in all sectors of the national economy, including an average reduction to less than 25 percent in the sector of the industry ministries.

The projects that were set into operation comprise:

-- Capacities for the production of microelectronics and electrical engineering products, such as processed silicon disks in the Karl Marx Microelectronics VEB in Erfurt, switching circuits and chips in the Center for Microelectronics Research and Technology VEB in Dresden, solid-state circuits in the Semiconductor Plant VEB in Frankfurt (Oder); or optoelectronic components in the Television Electronics Plant VEB in Berlin.

-- Capacities for ancillary products, such as gears in the Gear Factory VEB in Coswig and the Dessau Machine Factory VEB; roller bearings in the Roller Bearing Plant VEB in Leipzig; couplings in the Renak Plant VEB in Reichenbach; pumps and compressors in the GERA Compressor Plant VEB; or special fixtures for nuclear power plants in the Karl Marx Magdeburg Fixture Plant VEB.

-- Capacities for capital goods, such as rolling mill equipment, cranes, and cable and stranded cord machines in the main plant of the Ernst Thaelmann Heavy Engineering Combine VEB in Magdeburg; industrial robots in the Berlin Machine Tool Factory VEB at Berlin-Marzahn, and the Central Production of Industrial Capital Goods for Metallurgy Combine in Berlin; cutting tools in the Saalfeld Machine Tool Factory VEB and the Magdeburg Machine Tool Factory VEB; and machinery and apparatus of the chemical processing technology in the Staffurt Capital Goods for Chemistry VEB;

-- Capacities for the expansion of energy and raw materials production, such as extraction capacities for raw lignite in the open pit mines of Delitzsch-South West, the Groitsch Triangle, Profen-South, Schleenhain, Cospuden 2, Bockwitz, Jaenschwalde, Cottbus-North, Graebendorf, and Lohsa/Dreiweibern; the start-up of the third 500-megawatt unit of the Wilhelm Pieck power plant at Jaenschwalde; or the start-up of the visbreaker in the Schwedt Petrochemistry Combine VEB for an in-depth crude oil cracking;

-- Capacities for enhanced refinement of raw and other materials and for the utilization of secondary raw materials, such as the converter steel mill in the Hermann Matern Strip Steel Combine in Eisenhuettenstandt: a large testing plant for gassification of pulverized lignite fuel in the Schwarze Punpe Gas Combine VEB; a treatment center for scrap containing precious metals in the Eberwalde Metal Treatment VEB, headquartered in Berlin-Hoppegarten; a plant for the first intensification stage of the production of the "Falimorph" grain fungicide in the Fahlberg-List Magdeburg VEB; as well as capacities for the production of special industrial materials in the Auerhammer Aue Semifinished Products Plant VEB; of carpet yarn in the Herbert Warnke Chemical Fibers Plant in Wilhelm-Pieck-Stadt Guben; of wolpryla [definition unknown] in the Friedrich Engels Chemical Fibre Plant VEB in Premnitz; and of metasilicate in the Bitterfeld Chemistry Combine VEB;

-- Capacities for consumer goods, such as capacities for the production of color television tubes in the Berlin Television Electronics Plant VEB; for the Wartburg passenger car in the Eisenach Automobile Plant VEB; for spare parts for the Trabant passenger car in the Karl-Marx-Stadt Barkas Plant VEB; for household sewing machines in the Wittenberge Sewing Machine Plant VEB; for household freezers in the Niederschmiedeberg branch of the DKK [expansion unknown] Scharfenstein VEB; for outerwear leather in the August Apfelbaum Leather Plant VEB in Neustadt-Glewe; for fine pursemaker goods in the Boehlitz-Ehrenberg Small Leather Goods VEB; for curtains made by double rib looms in the Plauen Curtains VEB; and for floor coverings in the Delsnitz Crescent Carpets VEB;

-- Capacities for improving supplies of food and beverages to the population, such as capacities for the production of sweets in the Doebeln Confectionery Factory VEB; for rye and wheat bread in the Berlin-Marzahn Bakery Products VEB and in the Hildburghhausen Bakery; as well as for meat and sausages in the Bautzen Meat Processing Combine and in the Pirna Meat Processing Plant VEB.

Investments in housing construction, education, health care, social services, culture, recreation, physical culture, and sports totalled M12 billion. The newly built and commissioned projects include 123 secondary schools [figure as published], the Foreign Trade College, the buildings of the Physics and Electronics Department of the Humboldt University in Berlin, dormitories for the Pedagogical Colleges in Zwickau and Halle, expanded facilities of the Traktor Schwerin Sports Club, as well as the House of Miners and Power Engineering Workers in Hoyerswerda. The reconstruction of the Semper Opera House in Dresden continued as planned.

The completion of the bezirk hospital in Frankfurt (Oder) and the expansion of the capacity of the bezirk hospitals in Potsdam and Gera resulted in improved medical care in those bezirke.

In developing the trade unions' holiday service, additional FDGB recreation homes were handed over for use by the working people in 1984 -- in Templin, Heringsdorf, Schellerhau, Friedrichsbrunn, Wurzbach, and Zippendorf. A total of 47 youth clubs with 4,875 places and 302 places in youth tourism facilities were newly established within the framework of comprehensive housing construction for young people's leisure-time and recreational activities. The capacity of central Pioneer camps reached 36,750 places. A total of 2,100 of these places were handed over in 1984, of which 1,570 can be used all year round.

IV. The Building Industry

Due to outstanding initiatives in competition, the working people of the construction sector overfulfilled the plan in every single month. The quality and efficiency of building processes were raised. Construction intensiveness was further reduced and the time of construction was cut short.

The net production plan was overfulfilled, with net production increasing 7.7 percent. Building production increased 2.5 percent. The building production plan was overfulfilled 100.5 percent. All centrally-run combines and the locally-managed building enterprises of all bezirke exceeded their plans. Among the combines that fulfilled or overfulfilled all four main indicators for evaluating performance are, in particular: the Leipzig Combine for Technical Building Equipment; the Building and Assembly Combines Leipzig-South and Erfurt; the Leipzig Light Metal Building Combine; the Cottbus and Magdeburg Housing Construction Combines; the Erfurt Road and Building and Civil Engineering Combine; as well as the Karl-Marx-Stat Civil Engineering and Transport Facilities Building Combine.

The requirements of the intensively expanded reproduction were increasingly met due to continued changes in the building trade and building capacity structures in favor of reconstruction, modernization, and conservation of the existing building substance.

In industrial construction, construction intensiveness was reduced and the time of construction was cut through an increase in reconstruction measures and rationalization. In the planning stage, a stronger influence than in the past was exerted on the attainment of this economic effect.

The production of building materials and prefabricated parts increased 2.3 percent. The plan was fulfilled 101.5 percent. The production of products with a higher degree of refinement increased, with priority being given to the use of domestic raw materials. The production of some important products, especially sanitary ware and small-format wall block units, exceeded the plan. The plan of building material supplies to the population was overfulfilled and a high growth rate of 7 percent was achieved.

Good results were achieved in performance and efficiency through reinforced use of the qualitative factors of economic growth. The combines and building enterprises attained higher profits than planned. To a substantial degree, this was a result of the 2.4 percent reduction in the building industry's prime costs per M100 worth of production.

Labor productivity on the basis of net production increased 7.6 percent. All centrally-run combines and locally-managed building enterprises of all bezirke exceeded the planned productivity level.

High reduction rates were achieved in the specific consumption of important materials. The specific consumption of rolled steel was reduced 9.5 percent and that of cement 6 percent.

The improved economic utilization of the results of science and technology formed the decisive basis for efficiency and productivity growth. A total of 687 introductory [einfuhrungsaufgaben] tasks in the state plan or the enterprise plans of science and technology were turned over to production. Tasks contributing to construction methods permitting the economical use of materials and energy, the further savings of working hours, and a reduction in construction intensiveness were at the center of attention.

The housing construction plan was overfulfilled, with 207,034 newly built or modernized apartments. This represents an increase of 9,813 apartments over 1983. A total of 121,654 apartments were newly built; 13,486 of them family homes. Apartments were increasingly built in already developed building sites and in inner-city areas. Some 89 percent of the newly built apartments are in buildings up to six stories high. This led to an improved input-output ratio. A total of 85,380 apartments in existing buildings were modernized. An important contribution to reconstruction and modernization was made by young people through the FDJ "Reconstructed and Enlarged" project.

The establishment of new places in day nurseries and kindergartens, of classrooms and school gymnasiums, boarding schools, youth clubs, jobs for physicians and dentists, and places in old people's homes and nursing homes continued, in general, according to plan. In some kreise, the planned projects were not completed as scheduled.

The growing performance of the kreise-administered building sector was manifested, above all, in the area of housing maintenance. Building repairs on apartment houses increased 17 percent, as planned. The high growth rate of the past years thus continued and intensified. In some kreise, the planned increase in building repairs on apartment houses did not materialize.

Through great achievements, the population contributed to improving the housing conditions. Within the citizens' initiative "Beautify Our Cities and Communities -- Join in," more than 139,000 apartments were renovated for senior and physically handicapped citizens.

Significant progress was achieved in 1984 in the implementation of building projects in the GDR capital. A total of 23,508 apartments were completed in Berlin. Comprehensive measures are being taken to reconstruct and modernize entire streets and residential areas. In 1984, 844,000 square meters of roof area were overhauled and restored in Berlin, which represents an overfulfillment of the plan by 109,000 square meters. Construction was started in the Berlin-Hohenschoenhausen residential area. By fulfilling their plans, the building enterprises of the bezirke, led by young construction workers involved in the "FDJ Initiative Berlin" project, contributed to the further dignified development of the capital.

V. Agriculture, Forestry, and Foodstuffs

Implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and the 12th GDR Peasants Congress, cooperative peasants and agriculture, forestry, and food industry workers secured through their diligent, highly qualified work stable supplies of foodstuffs to the population and stable supplies of raw materials to industry. In 1984 agriculture succeeded in achieving its best results to date. Socialist agriculture was effectively supported by many industrial branches.

In agricultural production, the biggest harvest to date -- more than 30 million metric tons of grain -- was brought in. Production thus represented 4.85 metric tons of grain

per hectare of agricultural land. This was 7.5 percent more than planned and 13.8 percent more than the year before. The increasingly qualified labor of the LPGs and state farms with their plot-related highest yields concepts helped account for this.

A record result was also achieved in the grain harvest, with per-hectare yields averaging 4.5 metric tons. 1984 also produced the highest per-hectare yields to date in potatoes, field fodder crops, and meadows and pastures.

The following per-hectare yields were attained:

	Average in Metric Tons per Hectare		
	1976-80	1981-83	1984
Grain crops	3.58	3.84	4.5
Oil-bearing crops	2.28	2.19	2.15
Potatoes	17.5	17.6	23.9
Sugar beets	26.9	27.7	32.1
Fodder root crops	49.9	47.8	54.1
Green corn and corn for silage	29.3	31.0	30.1
Field fodder crops	35.5	38.0	43.2
Meadows	26.4	28.1	31.0
Pastures	29.1	30.3	32.7

The state procurement plan for plant production was fulfilled, or overfulfilled, in grain crops, marketable potatoes, sugar beets, and vegetables. The state procurement plan for fruit was not fully fulfilled. The state procurement plan for products of animal origin was significantly exceeded in all items. All bezirke succeeded in fulfilling, or overfulfilling, the planned procurement of animals for slaughter, milk, and eggs.

The following results were achieved:

	Fulfillment of the 1984 National Economic Plan	Development as Compared With the Preceding Year
	Percent	
Animals for slaughter	103.1	106.7
Milk	108.6	106.3
Eggs	103.7	98.8
Wool	103.7	119.8

Stable livestock numbers, increased per-animal yields, improved breeding results, reduced losses, and a more economical use of fodder represented an important basis for the plan overfulfillment. The broad application of stable-related highest yields concept had a positive impact on the efficient use of fodder resources and their more rational utilization.

Overall, on 30 November the number of livestock was as follows:

Number of heads (in thousands)

	1983	1984
Cattle	5,753	5,846
of this: cows	2,094	2,081
Pigs	12,838	13,111
of this: sows	1,217	1,184
Sheep	2,359	2,528
Laying hens	25,866	25,556

Due to careful keeping and maintenance, socialist agricultural enterprises increased the rearing rate for calves 1.2 percent and for piglets 3.3 percent compared with the year before.

Production intensification reached a new stage. Yields and performance were raised while the input-output ratio improved. Qualitative growth factors increasingly determine progress in agriculture. The production growth in plant and animal production was achieved with a reduction of about 10 percent in the amount of mineral nitrogen per plant production unit and a reduction of more than 4 percent in the consumption of fodder per animal production unit compared with the preceding year. Specific energy consumption was further reduced. This was to a significant degree due to measures improving management, planning, and economic cost-accounting in socialist agriculture and intensifying relations of cooperation between the LPC's and state farms of plant and animal production as well as due to the reform of agricultural prices.

Cooperative peasants and workers with private plots, members of the Union of Small Gardeners, Settlers, and Small Livestock Breeders, as well as other small producers made an important contribution to the supplies of high quality food products, such as fruit, vegetables, poultry, rabbits [weissfleisch], and honey, to the population. On a larger scale than in the past, agricultural produce was processed in the villages themselves.

Fall sowing was carried out on the planned scale and, in general, in favorable agrotechnical deadlines. A total of 2 million hectares were sown with winter grain crops and 147,100 hectares with winter oil-bearing crops.

Some 300,000 hectares of agricultural land were developed for irrigation in 1984, which exceeds by several times the annual results achieved to date. The area under irrigation thus exceeds 1 million hectares, which is 17 percent of the agricultural land.

Good and plan-based maintenance and repairs helped to secure a high operational preparedness of available technology. Agricultural technology combines fulfilled the state plan target concerning their own performance 106 percent.

The plan of domestic production of rationalization means in the sectors of agriculture, forestry, and the food industry was fulfilled 106 percent. Rationalization means worth M1.4 billion were produced.

Food industry combines overfulfilled the plans of net production, industrial goods production, and net profit. Compared with the year before, net production increased 6.5 percent and labor productivity on the basis of net production 5.3 percent.

Forestry employees made available to the national economy 10.9 million cubic meters of raw timber and surpassed the national economic plan. Wide-ranging measures were aimed at preserving and protecting forests. This purpose was serviced, among other things, by the successful measures combating forest vermin in more than 20 percent of all forests. A total of 23,900 hectares were afforested. The afforestation plan was thus exceeded.

A great contribution to the positive results of agriculture, forestry, and the food industry was made by young cooperative peasants and workers within the "FDJ peace drive," above all in the Kreise-administered youth projects in collecting the harvest, in the FDJ "Animal Production" initiative, in the "Fodder Economy" project, in the "Irrigation" youth project, and in the FDJ "Healthy Forest" initiative.

VI. Transport, Postal Services, and Telecommunications

Employees in the transport sector attained great achievements to meet the transport requirements of the national economy. The economically effective shifting of transport from roads to railroad tracks and inland navigation was intensified. In inland freight transport, the amount of transported goods decreased 1 percent and specific transport-intensiveness 4.6 percent compared with the preceding year through closer collaboration of all branches of the economy. The capacity of railroads and inland navigation, transport sectors that are favorable from the viewpoint of the power economy, was increased through technological and organizational measures as well as modernization. They increased the amount of transported goods by 13 million metric tons, thus raising their freight transport performance 3.7 percent. Their share in total inland freight transport increased to 81 percent. At the same time, inland freight transport on roads was reduced by 24 million metric tons, or 9 percent, compared with the year before.

Railroads conveyed 338 million metric tons of freight. Compared with the preceding year, the amount of freight to be forwarded increased 4.1 percent. The utilization of freight car capacity improved and their turnover accelerated. To increase the railroads' efficiency and safeguard utmost power economy, electrification was carried out on 253 kilometers of railroad track. This represents the highest annual increase to date. A decisive contribution to this was made by FDJ members within the framework of the "Electrification of Railroad Tracks" youth project. The share of electric locomotives in transport increased from 28 to 32 percent. A 16 percent increase was achieved in container transport. This made it possible to further rationalize transloading processes and to cut transport time and losses.

Inland navigation increased the amount of transported freight by 1 million metric tons.

Sea navigation transported 12.8 million tons of goods and exceeded its transport tasks.

An average of 11.3 million persons a day used public transport. Progress was achieved, in particular, in the transportation of commuters and students according to timetable.

The material-technical base developed further by the addition, among other things, of 206 new railroad cars and 186 new streetcars. The newly designed and enlarged Berlin-Schoenefeld railroad station was put into operation. The modernization of railroad stations in the capital continued. The development of new residential areas of traffic continued according to plan. The Berlin-Hohenschoenhausen residential area was linked to the rapid transit system.

In postal services and telecommunications, services for the population increased 2.9 percent through purposeful rationalization of operations and a better utilization of existing capacities. Telephone and teletype services increased 4.5 percent. Direct-dial long-distance calls accounted for 96.8 percent of long-distance calls. There were some 40,000 new telephone subscribers, 10,000 of them in the GDR capital. Television aired 91 percent of its weekly program in color. The radio broadcast 617 hours of programs a week in stereo.

VII. Foreign Trade

On the basis of the GDR's increased economic strength and the high performance of the working people of the combines and foreign trade enterprises, the GDR's foreign trade turnover rose 8 percent. Altogether, an active trade balance of 6.4 billion foreign currency marks was achieved.

The GDR made an active contribution to further deepening socialist economic integration in accordance with the 10th SED Congress decisions.

Trade with the USSR and the other socialist countries, accounting for about two thirds of overall foreign trade turnover, was a fundamental prerequisite for the fact that our domestic sources of growth are being used more and more efficiently. Over half of the foreign trade turnover with the socialist economic area was done with the USSR, the GDR's biggest trading partner. Turnover with the socialist countries increased 9 percent, among them with the USSR by 10 percent. The fraternal and mutually developing relations with the USSR in the field of economic and scientific-technological cooperation were further expanded. The present 202 governmental and ministerial agreements with the USSR express the high degree of cooperation. With the agreement of the "Long-Term Program for the Development of Cooperation Between the GDR and the USSR in the Fields of Science, Technology, and Production Through the Year 2000," a historic step was made toward the deeper inter-penetration of the national economies of the two countries.

The tasks resulting from the stipulations of the CEMA economic summit are being implemented. Cooperation within CEMA is particularly directed at the universal intensification of social production. The main points here are greater scientific and technological efficiency, the improvement of the production structure and the rational utilization of material resources, above all raw materials and fuels. Cooperation in such advanced fields of science and production as microelectronics, robot technology, and the introduction of modern technologies into industrial and agricultural production were further developed. The exchange of top international level products was increased to a growing extent.

In trade with nonsocialist countries, turnover increased 6 percent in 1984.

Cooperation with the developing countries was implemented on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage. Exports and imports were more closely linked with scientific-technological cooperation, the training of cadres, the work of advisers, advice for consumers, and service for customers.

In trade with the capitalist industrial countries the GDR has maintained and expanded its position in foreign markets. In particular, the increased capacity of many combines and enterprises to react more quickly to new demands of the foreign markets, to flexibly shape the production structure in accordance with that, and to introduce new advanced scientific-technological results into production promptly contributed to that. Trade relations with France, Austria, Finland, and Italy were particularly intensified.

VIII. Development of the Material and Cultural Living Standard of the People

The growing productivity and efficiency made possible significant social results. The material and cultural living standard of the people has been guaranteed and further improved.

The progress in implementing the key element of the sociopolitical program, the housing construction program, had a considerable influence on the working and living conditions of the citizens. With the 207,034 new or modernized apartments, living conditions were

improved for 621,000 citizens, in particular, workers' families and young couples. In 1984, 228,012 children were born.

In line with the improving performance, net cash incomes of the people increased 3.9 percent, or M5.1 billion, compared with the previous year. In 1984, another 360,000 production workers, masters, university and technical school cadres received performance-oriented basic wages and salaries in connection with the socialist rationalization and scientific labor organization.

An expression of the successful implementation of the sociopolitical program are the increased old-age pensions that became effective on 1 December 1984. Thus, over 2.2 million pensioners enjoy a M30 higher pension per month. For women who have borne three or more children, further differentiated pension increases have gone into effect.

Compared to 1983, retail trade turnover increased 4.1 percent, or M4.2 billion, to M108.5 billion. For industrial goods it increased 5.0 percent, or M2.5 billion, and for food and beverages 3.2 percent, or M1.7 billion. Supplies of essential foodstuffs and other important essential goods for the people were reliably guaranteed at stable prices and a high consumption level.

Increase in the quantity of goods made available in the food and beverages sector compared to 1983:

	to percentage
Meat, meat and sausage products	103.4
Fish and fish products	102.4
Eggs	100.1
Milk	100.2
Fats	101.5
Fresh vegetable	101.6
Cocoa and chocolate products	104.5
Roasted coffee	102.1
Spirits	100.0
Cigarettes	102.1

The supply of fresh goods for the territories from their own sources was increased. Vegetable, fruit, and milk products, bread and confectionery, and drinks were increasingly produced locally or in proximity to consumers.

Visible progress was made concerning the production and availability of industrial consumer goods for the people. There was a bigger supply and, above all, a bigger range. Industrial consumer goods made available include new high-quality products like radio-cassette recorders, portable radios, color television sets, vacuum cleaners, grills, and electronic flash units.

Increase in the quantity of goods made available from domestic production and imports in the industrial good sector compared to 1983

outerwear for men	840,000 units
outerwear for ladies	1,333,000 units
leather sports shoes	940,000 pairs
tulle and curtains	3,100,000 square meters
washing machines	27,100 units
refrigerators	92,600 units
hot water tanks and boilers	43,700
mixers	13,300

reflex cameras	13,900 units
cars	10,300 units
recorders	18,400 units
radios	98,800 units
paints	4,200 metric tons
wallpaper	3,400,000 rolls
cement	237,500 metric tons

Compared with last year stocks of youth fashion goods increased 119 percent.

Supplies of small necessities for the people and of replacement and auxiliary units continued to improve.

To an increasing extent, employees of domestic trade succeeded in offering goods to customers attractively, taking into account the range of goods.

The degree to which households are equipped with high-quality technical consumer goods is high.

	Level of Equipment per 100 Households
Cars	43
Refrigerators	99
Washing machines	90
Radios	93

Some M6.1 billion worth of services and repair work were carried out for the people. This means an increase of over 4 percent compared with last year.

Over two thirds of all the services and repair services for the people were done by cooperative and small private business enterprises. The enterprises of the cooperative small business increased their services by 4.7 percent and private small businesses increased theirs by 3.6 percent.

Repair services for technical consumer goods increased 3 percent, among them for refrigerators, washing machines, and gas burning installations by 9 percent. Consumer demand for services in the textile cleaning sector was met with short delivery periods and to a good standard.

In public education, the development of the 10-grade schools for general education and preschool education continued according to plan. The efficiency of the class-oriented education of the students and the quality of education have been purposefully increased.

The newly established 2,795 classrooms, 156 school gymnasiums, 241 places in boarding schools, and 27,093 places in kindergartens contributed to the further improvement of material and cadre conditions. At the beginning of the new school year, 10,000 graduates of pedagogical colleges took up their jobs in the field of public education. All children of the relevant age groups whose parents so wish may attend a kindergarten or day care center. At present, this applies to 91 percent of children of kindergarten age and to 83 percent of all pupils in grades 1 to 4. The education and upbringing of all children and young people with a physical or mental handicap who are able to participate in school education is guaranteed in special facilities with extra pedagogical and medical care.

Polytechnical education was being purposefully improved as an important component of the educational and upbringing process of children and adolescents. A total of 9,700 full-time teachers and 28,300 teachers performing this job in addition to their regular duties are involved in imparting general trade skills to pupils of grades 7 to 10.

Hot lunches and fresh milk are provided for pupils at all schools. In 1984, 82 percent of pupils took their meals in school canteens and 71 percent obtained fresh milk.

Vocational training made a contribution to the rise in national economic performance by providing solid qualifications and through productive labor within the training process. In accordance with the requirements of scientific and technological progress, a beginning was made in working out and implementing new educational measures and imparting new vocational skills. Emphasis was placed on apprentice training in the areas of microelectronics, robot technology, automated control systems, and computer technology. Within the "Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow" movement, more than two-thirds of all apprentices took part in the solution of major national economic tasks. A place of apprenticeship or study and -- after completed training -- a secure job was made available to all school leavers. In September, 191,800 school leavers started their training to become skilled workers. A total of 87 percent of them had completed the 10th grade of the polytechnical secondary school of general education. After passing the skilled worker examination, 95 percent of apprentices reached the proficiency level required of skilled workers. The conditions of vocational training were improved through the completion of 31 classrooms and 934 places in apprentices' homes. Some 30 percent of all apprentices are accomodated in apprentices' homes.

In university and technical school education, the training of cadres and research are inseparably linked with the process of socialist intensification. The standard of training and communist education of students and the new generation of scientists was raised. Research at universities and colleges was increasingly directed toward crucial areas of the national economy. Cooperation and division of labor, especially with combines, was intensified and made more efficient. The effectiveness of social sciences as a theoretical, political, and ideological instrument of the workers class and its party further increased.

In 1984, 80,000 students took up their studies at universities, colleges, and technical schools, and 67,000 students successfully completed their university or technical school studies. All graduates obtained a job.

The conditions of work, study, and life at universities and technical schools were further developed through the establishment of 1,750 places in student dormitories, 1,700 places in study rooms and seminar and lecture halls, and kitchen capacities for 5,700 meals. Within the FDJ student brigades, more than 60,000 students were involved in the main fields of the national economy and achieved good results.

Employees of the health care and social services sectors exerted great efforts to secure a high quality and efficiency of medical and social care. The development of basic medical care, especially in large cities and population centers, as well as preventive health care, were in the center of attention.

In outpatient medical facilities, a toal of 489 jobs for physicians and dentists were newly established. The physician-patient ratio was 1:450 and the dentist-patient ratio 1:1,460. At the same time, the possibilities of medical treatment in early, late, or Saturday consulting and surgery hours were substantially expanded. In hospitals and other inpatient medical care facilities, 1,612 beds were newly established. Due to the introduction of new methods of diagnosis and treatment, the performance of these facilities was further improved. New accomplishments were produced in highly

specialized medical care, for example, in the field of heart surgery and in combating female sterility. The rapid medical care system for instant comprehensive treatment of critical conditions was expanded.

The health protection system for working people in enterprises was made more effective. More than two-thirds of working people received enterprise medical treatment. The number of labor accidents subject to compulsory registration dropped compared with the preceding year, 3 percent per 1,000 employees.

In 1984, 361,000 adults and children obtained spa treatment. In allocating spa treatment, prime consideration was given to working mothers and shift workers.

Comprehensive measures of social care for working mothers and their children were further improved. Through the decree of 24 May 1984 on special support for couples with three children, 123,500 families came to enjoy a number of benefits formerly restricted to families with more than 3 children and to single parents caring for 3 children.

Through the establishment of 12,171 new places in day nurseries, care for small children of working mothers was further improved. The rate of children in day nurseries thus increased to 700 per 1,000 children in the relevant age group. Multifaceted preventive measures resulted in a drop in the number of lost days [ausfalltage] as a result of illness in most day nurseries.

A total of 20,500 places in special institutions were available for the care of mentally or physically handicapped children and adolescents. 39,500 severely handicapped citizens work in protected workshops and enterprise departments or at individual protected workplaces.

A total of 3,409 places in old people's nursing homes and an additional 3,466 places in apartment homes for senior citizens were completed for the benefit of the veterans of labor.

Physical culture and sports continued to develop in 1984. With the "Sports Relay GDR 35" competition of the German Gymnastics and Sports Federation and through many initiatives and activities in implementing the "Joint Sports Program of the German Gymnastics and Sports Federation, the FDGB, and the FDJ," children's, youth, and recreational sports, training, and competitive sports gained in scope, multifacetedness, and quality. A total of 128 sports clubs and more than 1,000 sports groups were set up.

More than 67,000 citizens were enlisted as new members of the German Gymnastics and Sports Federation of the GDR.

Virtually all boys and girls took part in the preliminary competitions of the children's and youth spartakiade games in winter and summer sports. A total of 101,500 children and adolescents took part in the bezirk spartakiades in summer sports and 5,700 in winter sports.

Approximately 4 million citizens obtained the GDR "Ready to work and defend the homeland" sports badge. Millions of citizens took part in popular mass sports events, the highlight of which were the kreis sport festivals of working people.

Through the establishment of 40 new sports grounds, 167 sports halls, among them 156 school gyms, and 4 indoor swimming pools, additional possibilities were created for people's regular active engagement in sports.

With 9 Olympic victories, 9 silver, and 6 bronze medals, as well as additional good placings at the 14th Winter Olympics at Sarajevo, GDR athletes achieved the best results of a GDR Winter Olympics team thus far. Outstanding results were accomplished by GDR athletes at the Friendship Games in summer sports. At world and European championships, GDR athletes won 17 gold, 29 silver, and 22 bronze medals.

These good results documented anew the high performance of socialist sports. They underlined that the GDR is a good home for Olympic ideals.

The FDGB holiday service and socialist enterprises for the first time ever allocated 5 million holiday trips in a single year, of which 2,000 were to recreational facilities of the FDGB holiday service. A total of 3,560 lodging places were established by the FDGB holiday service and its communities of interest with enterprises in 1984. "Jugendtourist," the FDJ travel agency, organized 1.8 million domestic and foreign trips for the purposes of recreation or excursion. During the summer recess, three-quarters of all pupils took part in organized holiday programs. More than 228,000 children and young people from the GDR and the People's Republic of Poland spent part of their holidays in the respective neighboring socialist country.

Through multifaceted activities and top performances, artists and cultural workers made a significant contribution to a dignified celebration of the 35th anniversary of the GDR. On the occasion of the meeting of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, with artists and cultural workers, an impressive stock-taking of the successful implementation of the cultural policy of the 10th SED Congress took place. Manifestations and expressions of their will by scientists and artists furnished evidence of their firm bonds with the party and the socialist state. Through numerous new works of art and performances, they contributed to further enriching the GDR's cultural life.

The 20th Workers Festival and the Cultural Festival of the Working People in Agriculture in Gera Bezirk were among the numerous cultural-political highlights. They expressed pride in what has been accomplished, love for the socialist homeland, and the creative artistic power of the working people of our country. Some 2 million visitors saw an impressive display of performances by 14,500 amateur and professional artists.

The National Youth Festival of the GDR became an important cultural-political event. Some 35,000 young and experienced artists took part in its 1,500 cultural programs.

With the newly built Friedrichstadtpalast in Berlin, the population acquired an outstanding cultural institution satisfying multifaceted requirements for high quality entertainment.

On the eve of the 35th anniversary of the GDR's founding, the festive opening of the Berlin Schauspielhaus, which was completely destroyed in World War II, as the concert hall of the capital of the GDR, became an impressive event in the social, intellectual, and cultural life of the republic. It marked the reopening in the capital of Berlin of a historical site of German culture and arts closely linked with the progressive humanitarian traditions of our people.

The days of GDR Culture in the USSR were of supreme importance. They contributed to further cementing and deepening the indestructible fraternal ties with the USSR. The Festival of Theater and Music in Berlin was another event of national and international importance. The "Everyday Life and the Period -- Works of GDR Graphic Arts from 35 Years" exhibition bears outstanding testimony to the creation of an independent socialist realistic art of the GDR.

With "Where Others Are Silent," a feature film about Clara Zetkin, the German Film Corporation carried on the series of portrayals of leading personalities of the German revolutionary workers movement. The film industry's selected feature and documentary films about the history of the GDR reached more than 4 million viewers. The Festival of Soviet Films in the GDR manifested our ties with filmmakers of the USSR. Other highlights of filmmaking included the National Festival of Filmmakers and Television Publicists of the GDR in Neubrandenburg and the International Week of Documentary and Short Films in Leipzig.

With multifaceted activities, artists and folklore artists took part in people's festivals and festive programs marking the jubilee of the republic.

Special attention was devoted to cultivating the cultural heritage and revolutionary traditions. The setting up of a museum in the National Memorial place at Ravensbrueck will further develop the binding tradition of antifascist resistance and, above all, teach the young generation to appreciate this tradition. The tribute paid to Schiller on the occasion of the 225th anniversary of the poet's birth gave further impetus to the continuous cultivation of the classical literary heritage of our people.

A number of well-known GDR theater ensembles and orchestras gave successful guest performances in many countries abroad: the Gewandhaus Orchestra, for example, in Greece, and the Berliner Ensemble and the ballet of the Komische Oper in Scotland.

In 1984, 6,390 titles of books in an aggregate edition of 141 million copies and 19 million records and cassettes contributed to satisfying the growing cultural needs of the population.

The great achievements reached in 1984 in all areas of social life form a solid foundation for the successful implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. The convening of the 11th party congress marked the beginning of a new stage of creative work. The report of the Presidium delivered at the Ninth Central Committee session by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, gives comprehensive guidelines for mastering the exacting tasks in all social spheres.

The convening of the 11th party congress gave rise in all classes and strata to many new initiatives and important pledges for the all-round reinforcement of the GDR. Various sectors of social life are already marked by preparations for this outstanding event in the life of the people. Socialist competition will be guided by the slogan: "High Performances for the Benefit of the People and Peace -- Forward to the 11th SED Congress." The competition projects concluded by shop stewards after the Ninth SED Central Committee session bear out a great will to work and produce and a profound understanding for the SED's economic policy.

Young people, too, are making their active contribution within the "FDJ Ernst-Thaelmann Drive." Preparations for the 11th party congress are thus becoming a concern of the entire nation.

The first large interim balance sheet will be submitted by the working people on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of the German people.

FISCHER CONTINUES MIDDLE EAST CONSULTATIONS

Views Exchanged in Cairo

LD251449 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1314 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Cairo, 25 Jan (ADN) -- The foreign ministers of the GDR and Egypt, Oskar Fishcher and Dr Ismat 'Abd Al-majid, continued their exchange of views on Friday, particularly on international questions. The Egyptian politician received with great interest the GDR's assessment of the development of the situation in Europe and the dangerous consequences of the deployment of new American medium-range missiles, which also affect the Middle East.

Oskar Fischer drew attention to the fact that the continued striving for the further expansion of a nuclear first-strike capacity against the Soviet Union further destabilizes the international situation and increases the danger of war. A stop must be put to this development in the interest of securing peace. The best path toward this is patient negotiations on the total range of nuclear weapons, as proposed by the Soviet Union and agreed to be the United States at the start of the year in Geneva. It is logical and necessary to ensure that space remains free from the arms race.

Dr Ismat 'Abd Al-Majid outlined to his guest the development of the situation in the Middle East. He repeated the contention that all the necessary preconditions exist for a lasting settlement to this long and dangerous conflict through peaceful negotiations. The Egyptian foreign minister took the opportunity to express thanks for the consistent solidarity of the GDR toward the struggle of the Arab states and peoples.

The two sides also devoted considerable attention to the situation in Central America. They agreed in stressing the right of the states and peoples of this region to arrange their affairs free from external interference and threats. Oskar Fischer and Dr Ismat 'Abd Al-Majid affirmed their conviction that the problems in that region, too, can be solved on a purely peaceful basis.

Egyptian Concludes

NC260825 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0817 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] Cairo, 26 Jan (MENA) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fisher left Cairo this morning at the end of a 3-day visit to Egypt during which he met with President Husni Mubarak and Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

The German guest also held talks with Foreign Minister Dr Ismat 'Abd al-Majid on bolstering bilateral relations.

Fischer Arrives in North Yemen

LD261417 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1331 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] Sanaa, 26 Jan (ADN) -- The GDR foreign minister, Oskar Fischer, arrived in the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR] on Saturday for an official working visit. He was invited by the deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the YAR, Dr 'Abd al-Karim' Ali al-'Aryani, who cordially welcomed him at the airport of the capital, Sanaa.

Official talks between the two countries' representatives on the expansion of cooperation between the GDR and the YAR start this afternoon.

In a press statement on his arrival Oskar Fischer praised the good level of bilateral relations achieved between the two countries, which is reflected in this first official visit to the YAR by the GDR foreign minister. At the same time it stressed the desire of both states and peoples to work together for the benefit of peace and the strengthening of detente. The GDR and the YAR share a concern over the serious aggravation of the international situation brought about by the imperialist policy of arms escalation and confrontation.

Talks With President, Leaders

LD272037 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1647 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Text] Sanaa, 27 Jan (ADN) -- 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the YAR and secretarty general of the Constituent People's Assembly, today received GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer who arrived yesterday for an official visit to the YAR.

Oskar Fischer conveyed best wishes from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. The foreign minister affirmed the GDR's firm desire to develop bilateral relations with the YAR. In doing so the GDR is guided by the conviction that good interstate relations are capable of exerting a beneficial influence on the international situation.

The GDR is in favor of peaceful relations between states, Oskar Fischer stressed, because only in peace can the existence and well-being of humanity be assured. He was pleased to be able to establish that during his talks with leading personages of the YAR, there was full agreement that there are no international problems which cannot be resolved through peaceful negotiations.

President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih evaluated Oskar Fischer's visit as an expression of the high level of relations between the GDR and the YAR achieved in long years of fruitful cooperation. He rated highly the results of the visit, which has given further important stimulus for the future shaping of mutual relations.

The YAR head of state stressed that there is agreement between the two states, particularly in those matters which are decisive for the existence of humanity, such as the strengthening of peace and the prevention of a nuclear world war, as well as the extension of the arms race to space. The YAR, just as the GDR, supports the complex disarmament negotiations agreed in Geneva between the USSR and the United States.

The president applauded the GDR's support and solidarity for the just cause of the people of Palestine, as well as the GDR's position on the Iraq-Iran war. 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih asked the foreign minister to convey to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and to the people of the GDR, his friendly regards and greetings.

Also today, Oskar Fischer met with 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, primer minister of the YAR, who praised the GDR's firm solidatiry with his country since the September 1962 revolution. Since that time, the people of the YAR have developed feelings of thankfulness and friendship with the GDR. Referring to a visit to the memorial of the Potsdam Agreement during his stay in the GDR in 1982, the prime minister stressed the need to do everything to prevent a new world war as well as the reemergence of fascism.

This evening, Oskar Fischer met with the heads of socialist states' missions accredited in the YAR.

In the GDR foreign minister's official talks with Dr 'Abd al-Karim Ali al-Iryani, deputy prime minister and the minister of foreign affairs of the YAR, which began Saturday, the two politicians affirmed the desire of their governments to further develop bilateral relations to mutual advantage and as a contribution to the preservation of world peace.

They stressed their concern over the serious heightening of tension in the international situation, which is being caused by the imperialist course of arms build-up and confrontation. Oskar Fischer exhaustively explained the successful development of the GDR and proposed ideas for deepening cooperation with the YAR. He outlined the GDR's position for the removal of international sources of conflict. The GDR, he said, believes that disputes must be resolved in a peaceful way.

The YAR foreign minister explained the country's position with respect to a solution of the Middle East conflict and gave a review of the shaping of relations with other Arab countries. In this connection he informed about the development of relations between his country and the PDRY. He assessed the GDR's solidarity with the Palestinian people as an incentive in the latter's struggle for the creation of their own independent state.

PLANS OF FRG 'REVANCHIST ULTRAS' DECRIED

LD271448 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1145 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Text] Berlin 27 Jan (ADN) -- "Think again" is the conclusion of a commentary by Heinz Grote. The commentary was carried by GDR television Saturday evening and its text is as follows:

There is good news: The negotiations agreed to by the USSR and United States on nuclear and space weapons will begin in Geneva on 12 March. Everyone who is concerned about peace and a peaceful future will take note of this with deep satisfaction. No doubt complicated negotiations lie ahead. But we may hope that it will yet be possible to stop the fateful arms race. To adopt practical steps towards disarmament and to open up the way for detente and peaceful international cooperation is already asking a lot.

At this particular moment, however, revanchist ultras are coming up with outrageous and dangerous plans. Politicians, publicists, and millions of citizens in the East and West and in all European states are outraged. Rightly so, for what the revanchist paper DER SCHLESIER [THE SILESIAN] has published recalls to the last detail the programmatic objectives and crimes of the nazis.

The GDR, the Polish People's Republic, and the CSSR are to be overrun and occupied by military force; the Republic of Austria is to be annexed practically in passing; and then the Federal Army will reach the Soviet border. This spells out what certain forces in the Federal Republic mean when they talk of "keeping the German question open." It also explains what is meant by the Silesia meeting motto: "Silesia remains our future in a Europe of free peoples." The results of World War II and of postwar development are to be revised by military force, and the existing borders are to be altered. This is the scenario of a war, nothing more and nothing less.

It is doubtless no coincidence that this war scenario is published for the FRG public at this particular time. The week-long squabble about the motto of the Silesia meeting and the announced appearance of the FRG chancellor indicated that the ultras in the FRG feel extraordinarily encouraged by the confrontation policy of NATO's extremist circles and their striving for military superiority. Now they are saying openly what has hitherto often been hidden behind nebulous phrases.

But these people, who at the expense of European peace announce their dreams of a Germany within its 1937 borders, ought to think again. The year is now 1985, no longer 1941, let alone 1939. Our peaceful life is being reliably protected -- namely by the Soviet Army, the National People's Army of the GDR, and the military coalition of the Warsaw Pact. This power is at any moment prepared for and capable of repelling without mercy every attack on peace, of nipping every military aggression in the bud. No one should test this power.

Just as a reminder: The "March of the Bundeswehr through the Brandenburger Gate with fanfare" -- another one of those scenarios -- had already collapsed in 1961. Since then, real socialism has matured by a quarter of a century, has become more experienced, has consolidated, and has become stronger -- militarily stronger as well.

It is good to recall this, especially today, since peace-loving people everywhere are about to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism and the liberation of our people. This year, in particular, questions arise which no one can ignore: When will an end be put once and for all to the dyed-in-the wool revanchists activities in the FRG? When will the opportunity to poison the political atmosphere be taken out of their hands once and for all?

When will official Bonn move once and for all away from this policy of threatening the European peoples? When will Bonn once and for all accept the borders set down in the European treaties and in the Helsinki Final Act -- not only verbally, but in practical politics as well? When will real preconditions be achieved once and for all in the FRG to ensure that a war will never again emanate from German soil?

The questions have been asked. The 50 million victims of World War II, and the living generations, the peace-loving peoples and states throughout all of Europe, are demanding an answer. Never have they had greater justification for doing so than today.

1985 TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH POLAND

LD251914 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] In Berlin an agreement has been signed between the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services of our country and the GDR Ministry of Trade and Supply on the exchange of market goods and scientific and technilogical cooperation during the current year. The agreement provides for mutual supplies of goods worth R32 million in the form of R16 million per side.

This trade means that this year the Polish market will receive such scarce desirable goods as furniture, household goods, textile products, souvenirs, toys, and other things.

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ROMANIAN YOUTH GROUP

AU251829 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Jan 85 p 1

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- On 23 January at the conclusion of the friendship visit of a delegation of the Romanian Union of Communist Youth [UCY] under the leadership of Nicu Ceausescu, first secretary of the UCY Central Committee, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, and minister of youth affairs of the Romanian Socialist Republic, a new agreement was signed in Berlin on cooperation between the FDJ and the UCY in the years 1985-86.

TANZANIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES VICE PREMIER FLEGEL

LD252137 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1955 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 25 Jan (ADN) -- Dr Julius K. Nyerere, chairman of the Revolutionary Party and president of Tanzania, received GDR Vice Premier Manfred Flegel in Dar es Salaam today. They discussed questions relating to the deepening of friendly relations between the two states and peoples in the interest of consolidating peace and supporting the struggle for national independence and social progress.

Talks between the co-chairmen of the intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Industrial, and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, Manfred Flegel and Mustafa Nyang'anyi, minister of state for international and regional cooperation, ended today. They agreed on measures by both sides to complete and commission the textile combine in Mbeya, which is being built with GDR assistance. They also discussed possible cooperation in other fields. During his stay in Tanzania Manfred Flegel had talks with Prime Minister Salim Ahmed Salim and other members of the government.

BRIEFS

BERLIN-MOSCOW TELECOMMUNICATIONS -- The data telecommunication system which has begun its test run of conveying scientific-technological information within seconds between the GDR Central Institute for Information and Documentation in Berlin and the International Center for Scientific and Technological Information in Moscow forms an important step in further intensifying the cooperation of the CEMA countries in the field of international information exchange. Data telecommunication is a prerequisite for expanding the existing international system for scientific and technological information of the CEMA member-countries into a network of information services and data banks which allows direct access and makes materials available quickly. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Jan 85 p 2 AU]

GOETTING IN BELGIUM -- On 22 January Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, and Rosel Walther, member of the State Council, met with Edward Leemans, president of the Senate, and Jean Defraigne, president of the Chamber of Representatives, in the Belgian Parliament. The two GDR politicians are in Belgium on the occasion of an exhibition on the GDR. In the talks in the Parliament the good development of relations between the two states and their parliaments was emphasized. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Jan 85 p 1 AU]

POLITBURO MEMBER HAVASI DEPARTS FOR U.S.

LD251142 Budapest MTI in English 1047 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Budapest, [date indistinct] (MTI) -- Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, left for the United States of America Friday [25 January] at the invitation of U.S. MPs and the U.S. section of the Interparliamentary Union.

PRC TRADE TO 'SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASE' NEXT YEAR

LD252108 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] A Hungarian-Chinese agreement on trade and payments was signed in Budapest by the two countries' deputy ministers of foreign trade, Janos Ambrus and Chen Jie. According to the agreement, Hungarian-Chinese trade will increase significantly over last year, and will this year exceed 650 million Swiss Francs.

China primarly will import Hungarian vehicles, vehicle components, food industry and mining industry machinery, machine tools, diagnostic equipment, and television sets. In exchange, China will deliver traditional light industry products, industrial and agricultural raw materials, chemicals, and nonferrous metals. The Chinese deputy minister was also received by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai and Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Veress.

MINORITIES PROTECTED; CALL FOR OTHERS TO DO SAME

LD251013 Budapest in English to Europe 1150 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] The federation of national minorities living in Hungary are holding their assemblies these days to elect new leaderships. Judy Nagy:

[Nagy] According to official estimates, some 450,000 people of Hungary's total population of 10.5 million belong to the various national minorities. They are southern Slavs, Romanians, Germans, and Slovaks. Hungary's policy regarding the national minorities does not simply give equal rights to non-Hungarians, but specifically emphasizes their right to preserve their mother tongue, cultural heritage, and whole national identities. The national minorities have their federations, which receive support in their work. Several centuries of bad historical experiences have taught us the need to declare such principles, which are in line with international norms. Education inside and outside school is an especially important field. The number of children taught at kindergartens, primary, and secondary schools, where the language of education is that of the various national minorities, from 35,000 to 52,000 over the past 5 years. The number of bilingual primary schools, where half of the subjects are taught in minority languages, has also gone up.

Book and magazine publishing are also areas of growth. In the southern Hungarian town of Gyula, an almanac on the [word indistinct] of education has been published for the Romanian national minority. To follow: a periodical of ethnographics, also in Romanian. Direct contact between the national minorities and the countries of their mother tongue are of special importance. For instance, an agreement of regular cooperation between the Federation of South Slavs in Hungary and the cultural federations of the Croatian, Serbian, and Slovenian Republics in Yugoslavia will be signed in the near future.

The recently released guidelines of the MSZMP for the next party congress emphasize the important role of the national minorities in developing friendship between the Hungarians and the neighboring peoples.

We regard as natural their relations with the nations that the speak the same language as they do, and we believe it is an equally natural requirement that the Hungarian national minorities in the neighboring countries should be equally able to develop their national culture contribute to cooperation between our countries.

CUBAN DEPUTY PREMIER LEAVES AFTER ECONOMIC TALKS

LD251154 Budapest MTI in English 1058 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Budapest, January 25 (MTI) -- Jose Ramon Fernandez, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, who visited Hungary on the occasion of the 13th session of the Hungarian-Cuban Economic and Technical-Scientific Committee, left Budapest Friday.

J.R. Fernandez held talks with Deputy Prime Minister Judit Csehak and Bela Kopeczi, minister of culture and national education, and visited the Budapest plant of Ikarus and the Budapest yarn factory.

J.R. Fernandez was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Hungarian section of the Hungarian-Cuban Economic and Technical-Scientific cooperation committee. Present was Euclides Vazquez Candela, Cuban ambassador to Hungary.

DOUBLED VGMK TAX CALLED COUNTERPRODUCTIVE

WA251636 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Jan 85 p 6

["Who Pays the Taxes" by Katalin Bossanyi]

[Text] Effective 1 January, the taxes of small enterprises, including those of the recently and, in part rightly, much criticized VGMK's [enterprise work associations] have been doubled. In addition, their social security contributions, which is based on income, has been increased. The motivation behind the decree is that it will gradually make the financial obligations of state enterprises and small enterprises more equal, and greater equality in individual earnings will be achieved.

Hearing the news, many no doubt will shout, "It's about time!" This is because, speaking now only of the VGMKs, which presently account for the greatest number of small enterprises and employ the greatest number of workers, the economic arguments against them can be summarized as follows: The performance of some of them is not proportionate to their revenues, and therefore is not proportionate to their profits. This is true if we discard the various complaints against them motivated by a mixture of ideological consideration and envy in both public discussions and private conversations. Such disproportions offend not only our social principles but also have inflationary effects. Doubtless this is true of only some of the VGMKs, and it would be useless to quibble over whether the blameworthy enterprises represent a small fraction or a major part of the whole, especially since presently we probably do not have enough reliable data to know one way or the other. In fact, the Finance Ministry's ruling was prompted solely by income reported in 1983, the year these enterprises began. Whether the tendencies deemed undesirable have become stronger since then, or whether the enterprises have taken a different course, can only be guessed by each person on the basis of his sympathetic or hostile prejudices.

It is also indisputable that raising the taxes of small enterprises, if we disregard more general economic factors, can certainly lead to a more equitable sharing of the economic burden. Nevertheless, I would like to voice my cautious reservations, not so much about the justifiability of the measures but about their presumable effectiveness and side effects.

First of all, there is a natural comparison with the situation that existed hardly more than 10 years ago, when, because of similarly ill-defined and emotional rather than economic consideration, a considerable tax was levied on small household enterprises. At the time these enterprises were too immature to be indicative of either positive or negative experiences. The results are known, and we can learn from this, drawing economic and social conclusions. Of course, for many historical and social reasons, the reaction of factory workers and technicians who are just getting a taste of enterprise work may be significantly different from that of the peasants in those days. "So they're starting to use tax pressures?" asked more than one VGMK acquaintance of mine. "No problem: We'll just charge more for our work." We can hiss and protest, but these methods, since the rules of the game still haven't changed, may now and in the future still prove to be effective. Certainly, if in the past year or two -- and obviously this is not uncommon -- some small enterprises in industry have made disproportionate profits, this is only because the large enterprises that gave them work, the field for their undertakings, are insufficiently sensitive to the cost factor. They are insufficiently sensitive to costs because they can pay any price asked by the VGMKs; and naturally, these sums are not debited against the wage allotment of the hiring enterprise but are counted as part of overhead. At best, this procedure is followed because the VGMKs are still less expensive than the external solution, outside contractors. At worst, this procedure is followed because these excess costs -- due to price adjustments, shortages, and limited competition -- can be passed on to other enterprises and, in effect, directly to consumers.

Presumably, a more comprehensive step forward than the present imposition of additional taxes on the VGMKs -- and ongoing developments in economic management point in this direction -- would be for general market conditions to develop in which managers would be able to accept only outside contractor and internal VGMK rates commensurate with actual performance. If they failed to do this, their enterprise partners would not absorb the resulting extra costs. It would then be unnecessary to resort from time to time to tax pressures which -- despite the intentions of those who decreed the ruling -- are much more likely to stimulate inflation than to increase productivity.

BUDAPEST TV SAYS GLUE-SNIFFING INCREASING

LD251007 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 2015 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Excerpt] Drugs are spreading throughout the whole world to an unprecedented extent. In Hungary, it is the cheaper form of narcotic, glue-sniffing, which is on the increase. In Hungary too, as elsewhere -- in neighboring Austria, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia, for example -- mostly young people engage in glue-sniffing. They use various kinds of medicines, washed down with alcohol, to achieve a self-destructive marcosis. These cheap drugs, however, hardly differ from the classic drugs -- heroin or cocaine, for instance. The result is the same: Rapid destruction of the personality and body, frequent suicides, or fatal overdoses. In recent years in Hungary, 50 young people have died from those reasons. According to estimates, there are 20,000 to 30,000 Hungarian young people who take drugs more or less regularly.

This terrible contagion will unfortunately spread further in our country, too, unless first and foremost we parents, brothers, sisters, and friends do something about it.

JARUZELSKI TO VISIT INDIA IN MID-FEBRUARY

LD261824 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] At the invitation of the prime minister of the Republic of India, Rajiv Gandhi, during the second 10-day period of February, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, will pay an official visit to India.

POLITBURO URGES MEASURES TO OVERCOME GDANSK ILLS

LD251347 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] The resolution of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo concerning the appraisal of the sociopolitical and economic situation and party operations in Gdansk Voivodship has been published.

At the itinerant session in Gdansk, the Politburo found that the voivodship party organization had a growing influence on shaping civic and socioproductive activity for the working people on the coast. While stressing the party's undeniable achievements, attention was drawn to apparent weaknesses. In order to overcome them, it is indispensable to intensify ideological and upbringing work and to further improve the operation of party branches and organizations.

The social and economic problems presented by representatives of the voivodship party branch will be examined during work on the national socioeconomic plan for 1986-90.

The Politburo has obliged the voivodship party and administrative authorities to prepare, in cooperation with government bodies, a complex program for the development of the voivodship to the year 2000.

Mokrzyszczak Cites Shortcomings

LD271641 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Excerpts] [Moderator Malczynski] the party Central Committee Politburo held its meeting in Gdansk last week. One of the main subjects of the deliberation was the assessment of the situation in the region, an assessment of the party's activities. We asked Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, deputy Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, to take part in our program.

Comrade secretary, are the issues arising from the assessment of the (?work) by the Gdansk party organization typical for all of Poland, or are they exceptional, since the Gdansk organization was the most difficult situation at the beginning of the eighties?

[Mokrzyszczak] They are typical, though one has to say that Gdansk had indeed more difficult conditions than other voivodships. What can one say about this common denominator? First, that there was a period when party members returned their cards in fairly great numbers, or were leaving the party. This process has been stopped in the party as a whole, and what is particularly gratifying, in the Gdansk party organization. It can be demonstrated by the fact that in the last 3 months, for example, the Gdansk party organization has already accepted over 200 new candidates per month, and in December more new candidates, primarily young people, were accepted than the number whose names were taken off the books. This is a success that has been noted in only a few voivodship party organizations. At the Politburo session, I officially expressed appreciation in the Gdansk Voivodship party organization. We are not satisfied with the work of some small organizations in the country as a whole as well as in the Gdansk party organization. This points to a concrete task. Small party organizations will also have to improve their work.

[Malczynski] A report-back campaign within the party has begun, but it not only means summing up what has been done, but also assessing how party members have performed the tasks that they were assigned by the party, so to speak. However, speaking of the report-back campaigns, they take place frequently, and one may hear complaints that there are too many.

[Mokrzyszczak] We have to implement what is our statutory obligation. The present statutes provide for a 2.5-year term of office at the voivodship committee level, and a duty to report the work results in the middle of the term. This takes time.

[Malczynski] I think that we could conclude our conversation with an assessment of whether this campaign will improve party efficiency in exercising the party's influence on the milieu in which the party works?

[Mokrzyszczak] This is the main assumption of the campaign, and I am convinced that this will be the case, and that the conclusions derived from this campaign will be consistently implemented throughout the year. We generally assume that this year, 1985, will be the year of control over implementation of the party's resolutions at each level of the Central Committee, echelons, and basic party organizations.

DEPUTY MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN DEBT

LD271618 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Text] [Moderator Walczynski] Polish debts, this is the subject to which the press, as well as private conversations often return, and there are many misunderstandings. I even heard an opinion that our talks with the Paris Club have enabled us to stop worrying about the entire Polish debt. I think this issue needs some explanation. Anna Andrzejewska talks with Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Dorosz.

[Begin recording] [Andrezejewska] In mid-January, very important decisions for Poland were taken in Paris. The so-called Paris Club, composed of representatives of as many as 17 Western countries to whom we owe money, agreed yet again to postpone the repayment of our debts.

[Dorosz] This is the second round of negotiations with the Paris Club. The first round began in 1980 and was concluded with this signing of the agreement. The sum that was then rescheduled and refinanced by new credits was relatively small, only $2 billion. Then, in December 1981 and at the beginning of January 1982, the countries of the Paris Club decided to break negotiations, and talks were resumed in 1983. They led to the initialing -- I want to stress initialing, not signing -- of a new agreement to cover payments due in 1982, 1983, and 1984. The sum is considerable, amounting to over $10 billion, and also covers the interest due during those 3 years.

[Andrzejewska] So, these are capital installments, interest, and interest from interest. That is rather more than $10 billion.

[Dorosz] At present it is difficult to give an exact amount because the debts are in a dozen or so currencies, and in the meantime the dollor exchange rate has changed.

[Andrzejewska] Over how many years are our payments spread?

[Dorosz] Over 12 years, with a 5-year optional deferral.

[Andrzejewska] how much money do we owe to the world both in dollars and in transfer rubles?

[Dorosz] The debts amounted to approximately $26.5-26.6 billion by the end of 1984. I do not know the exact figure yet because the statistics on the balance of payments are not yet ready. As far as our debts to socialist countries are concerned, they amounted to approximately R4.8 billion by the end of the year and increased last year by R800-900 million due to our balance of trade deficit.

[Andrzejewska] For how long are we going to conduct a policy of rescheduling our debts?

[Dorosz] As far as the socialist countries are concerned, our payment situation is not bad, and our debts to those countries do not constitute a particular burden for our economy. I think that in the middle of the next 5-year plan, beginning from 1987-88, Poland will be able to begin a process of repaying debts in transfer rubles.

As regards capitalist countries, our situation is slightly different. The interest on refinanced credits that we got for postponing the term of payment, for restructuring those debts, is very high, because the interest rates in those countries remain high. For example, as far as American dollars are concerned, the rate of interest is about 10 percent annually, and if one adds commissions, it comes to about 11-12 percent annually.

[Andrzejewska] How much should we spend every year to meet our debts?

[Dorosz] If Poland were to try to meet the debts in full, one would need about $3 billion to pay the interest alone. Due to our balance of trade surplus, we have about $1.5 billion a year, therefore, we earn only enough to cover half the interest due. As long as we are not able to afford a surplus of about $3 billion to meet interest payments, we will not be able to consider repaying the capital.

[Andrzejewska] Will we have any breathing space at the beginning of the 21st century?

[Dorosz] A lot will depend on implementation of plans for speeding up exports. Moreover, our creditor countries' attitudes toward our postulates on rescheduling our debts and establishing rational levels of interest on our refinanced credits are equally important.

[Andrzejewska] Are we considering taking out new credits?

[Dorosz] If Poland does not obtain appropriate credits, we cannot meet our debt payment obligations that were rescheduled previously.

[Andrzejewska] What kind of credits are necessary for our economy this year?

[Dorosz] According to current estimates of this year's balance of payments, Poland's needs for credits in order to maintain the planned import level, which is $4.8 billion, will require further credits of $2 billion. Together with increased imports, our credit needs will grow in the coming years. [end recording]

ECONOMISTS URGE IMPROVED EFFICIENCY, QUALITY

LD261217 Warsaw PAP in English 1113 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 25 -- "Poland cannot expect any positive outside support for its domestic economic processes over the next five year," Polish Government economic experts told a news conference here today to present world economic forecasts up to 1990 and their impact on Poland's economy.

Assistant Professors Zbigniew Chrupka and Jerzy Zdanowicz from the Institute for National Economy and the Government Planning Commission said Poland would have to step up efforts to improve management efficiency and try to beat international competition in technology and products in order to benefit from international cooperation.

"The Polish export chance lies not so much in joining the competition race against leading world producers as in raising the quality of products to match the existing world standards," the economists said. "But," they added, "unfortunately, the room for manoevre is extremely small because of the present condition of the Polish economy. Any deeper adapting processes for the future development can only be started in the next coming five-year period."

CONSIDERABLE INCREASE IN SPECULATION CRIMES NOTED

LD280917 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1859 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] At the office of the Council of Ministers, the fifth national antispeculation conference has taken place, during which the activity of the commission for combating speculation during last year was assessed.

[Begin recording of Hipolit Starszak, deputy prosecutor general of Poland] In 1984, the number of speculation crimes grew. There were 21,000 of them, which means a considerable increase in comparison with the speculation offenses in 1983 -- by approximately 7,000. We consider -- and I am convinced that this is an accurate view -- that this is a result of the increase in the effectiveness of the organs of prosecution and control responsible for uncovering speculation crimes. [end recording]

MSW EXPELLED 2,464 OFFICERS IN LAST 2 YEARS

LD281120 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0730 GMT 28 Jan 85

[From the press review]

[Text] A conversation with Sejm Deputy Zygmunt Surowiec on the work of the Sejm Commission for Internal Affairs and Administration of Justice is in DZIENNIK LUDOWY. Its title is "According to the Principle of an Open Curtain."

As the newspaper's interlocutor said, the leadership of the Ministry of Internal Affairs [MSW] has for years, been conducting a process of "self-purification" of the MSW ranks. The proof of this is the fact that 2,464 officers have been expelled from the ministry in the last 2 years. More and more is expected from the candidates for the service. The deputies' opinion on the issue of professional ethics was the subject of a discussion during a meeting with General Wjociech Jaruzelski.

"We are expecting that in the coming half of the year, three draft laws will be introduced to the Sejm in which our commission is interested," said Deputy Zygmunt Surowiec, "on the constitution of universal courts, the general prosecutor's office, and the office of the minister of justice."

URBAN SEEKS EQUALITY FOR ATHEISTS, BELIEVERS

LD272102 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Text] We shall now give you the text of an article by Jan Rem [pseudonym for Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban] entitled "Affront to People's Feelings."

At many churches, those attending services often hear statements alleging that it is quite simply only the absence of a belief in God that causes crimes and other offenses, that it is the main reason for all the evil in Poland, and that therefore it is necessary to eradicate godlessness.

Sermons containing statements like the above are preached by certain priests and even bishops transfixed by examples from the distant era of the counterreformation. This is clerical chauvinism and [word indistinct].

In connection with the trial concerning the murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, many preachers have suddenly simultaneously expressed the view from their pulpits that the crime is the offspring of materialistic ideology and nonreligious upbringing. This thought has frequently been expressed more forcefully and aggressively. What usually followed were generalizations such as: the lack of belief degrades a person, causes everything that is bad, and all genuine and imaginary deficiencies in Polish life stem from the nonbelievers.

It is true that the murderers of the priest from Zoliborz [district of Warsaw] are not religious people. Nevertheless, each year several hundred people are murdered in various circumstances for different reasons. However, the church claims that about 90 percent of Poles are believers who profess catholicism. It is true, no one asks murderers or other criminals about their attitude on religion or their connections with the church. However, if one is to assume that such a high percentage of Poles are believers and belong to the church community, then from simple statistical probability it emerges with total certainty that the overwhelming majority of crimes are committed by persons under moral influence of the clergy. The same applies to other evil phenomena such as sloppy and dishonest work, thievery, drunkeness, favoritism, or any other types of wickedness.

Crime is the object of especially thorough sociological research. Sociology never dismisses the general rule that people who declare themselves to be believers and practice religion behave more honestly and atheists behave less honestly. Both world outlooks that we have in Poland try to make people lead a proper life. However, they are successful in this only to a certain extent. One proof of this is the increase in alcohol consumption during the month the church declared to be the month of sobriety.

People steal for various reasons, but never because they are unaware that this is very bad. Cases have also been recorded where someone who breaks into a church and takes objects of worship then quickly goes to another church to pray. Some time ago, Poland was shocked by a murder in Polaniec near Tarnobrzeg when a whole family, including a child and a pregnant woman, were clubbed to death for some trivial reason after having been to midnight mass at Christmas. Later on, the murderers arranged secret religious ceremonies for those who witnessed the crime in order to ensure their solidarity with them through the use of the cross.

The social structure of crime and a psychological analysis of criminals does not give one the right to link evil deeds with any specific world outlook. Crime involving such motives as in the murder of Father Popieluszko is very rare. Similarly, rare are offenses aimed against the health and life of other people as a result of religious fanaticism. Frequently, however, this fanaticism leads to mental rather than physical harm. Signs of this are sermons in which one claims that a godless world outlook leads to crime, dishonesty, and is the reason of all evil. This way, one preaches untruth, instigates hatred and intolerance, and sets people against others who think differently.

From these pulpits lies are pouring forth, or in reality, slanders, which one does not even try to support with any knowledge about crime and social pathology, as it would be impossible.

Let us imagine that some party activist were to make a statement from a pulpit, similar to a sermon, for example by one of the bishops, but its blade would be directed in the opposite way. What kind of speech would it be! It would be the following: Religion hurts the Polish nation, belief in god is a falsehood, being religious leads to crime and offenses and leads one to abandon all morality and to inner emptiness. Religious beliefs should be eradicated. There is no room for them in Poland.

This imaginary speech presented here, is, I emphasize, a simple reversal of one of many sermons of this kind. However, such speeches are made by no one in Poland. It would no doubt be regarded as an affront to people's religious beliefs.

This example leads to the conclusion that there is no actual equality in Poland as far as the world outlook is concerned. The materialistic outlook can be publicly slandered and have mud or abuse thrown at it. Being religious, however, is protected. Unfortunately, abusing the church to set people against those who do not have any religious denomination and to slander them is tolerated.

Some priests, or even bishops, do not give any consideration to the fact that nonbelievers also have feelings that can be hurt, that people without a religious world outlook are hurt by world outlook aggression.

What is even more odd? Namely, in People's Poland, where a Marxist party is the leading political force, there is no actual identical legal protection for religion and atheism, for religious beliefs and areligious stands. Intolerace and obstinacy on the part of some of the clergy has resulted in ignoring those who think differently, negating world outlook pluralism.

I think that our legal system should be adjusted to this new situation and should ensure identical legal protection for both world outlooks.

Article 81, point 2 of the Constitution forbids the dissemination of hatred, or contempt, causing discord, or humiliating a man, inter alia, because of a difference in beliefs.

However, Article 81 does not say anything about a ban on the dissemination of hared, or contempt because of someone's lack of belief. Of course, a lack of religious denomination hurts the feelings of nonbelievers to the same extent that the feelings of believers may be hurt.

The Penal Code protects feelings of nonbelievers in a very imprecise way, which makes various interpretations possible. That is why I believe that the regulations should be more precisely adapted to the current needs, and that one should protect the nonbelievers' feelings to the same extent as the believers'. It is absurd and a sign of inequality to discriminate against nonbelievers. It is absurd that it is relatively easy to slander the nonreligious world outlook while religion is strictly protected.

This discredits the principle of treating different world outlooks equally. In Poland, no one insults religious feelings; no one publicly voices the view that religious beliefs are a falsehood that generates evil, or says that the church rears murderers, thieves, and black marketeers. Within its sphere of influence, however, drunkenness, idleness, and 100 kinds of amorality flourish. On the other hand a nonreligious world outlook and ethical system is constantly slandered in this way and publicly run down in numerous homilies, ironically often being called the preaching of universal love.

The legal system ought to first and foremost protect values which at a given time and place are in reality exposed to attacks contrary to the principle of tolerance and the spirit of our rights. The creation of clear prohibitions is necessary, not just to protect the significance of a scientific outlook, the ideals and feelings of nonbelievers. It is necessary to demand that penal regulations be supplemented or clarified, for the good of believers, too, so that the faithful are not infected with hatred for their fellow citizens and their world outlook in some churches; so that Catholics are not Poles where there are many different world outlooks. Polemics on world outlook ought to be conducted in an atmosphere of respect and tolerance for those who hold different views, in the name of national accord, on the basis of the supreme interests of the nation and the state.

24 JANUARY POPIELUSZKO TRIAL PROCEEDINGS

LD250030 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Report on Torun trial proceedings on 24 January; questioners unidentified]

[Text] We would like to present an account of the trial in the case of the kidnapping and murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko.

After yesterday's adjourned proceedings were resumed today, the court stated that it has decided to regard as admissible evidence the original permit Grzegorz Piotrowski used for his trip to Bydgoszcz on 19 October 1984. The court has called (Henryk Mizium), documents expert from the Torun Voivodship Office of Internal Affairs in connection with this document. He was to make his views known regarding the graphical and mechanical traces that the document is alleged to have acquired after it was originally issued.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified voice] The thesis, as it was put, was: Are there any traces of any writing material in the spot which is [corrects himself] are on this document?

[Miziun] Checks, with the use of a microscope, have shown that in the spot on which there had orginally been a straight line in the Roman numeral nine, the entire middle section which concealed [corrects himself] made up this straight line, was removed by mechanical means. It is therefore impossible to state whether this straight line had the same color and shade as the remainder of what had been written in color. This is all I have to say on this subject, esteemed court.

[Unidentified voice] Messrs judges? Messrs prosecutors? Plenipotentiaries? Defense counsel?

[Another unidentified voice] I would suggest that the esteemed court be kind enough to allow my (?lawyer) to...[previous speaker interrupts]

[Unidentified voice] ...to have a look at it?

[Another unidentified voice] Yes, to have a look at it.

[Unidentified voice] Certainly, do go ahead, please.

[Piotrowski] In connection with this, I have a question to put to the expert. May I, esteemed court?

[Unidentified voice] Naturally, please.

[Piotrowski] Is it possible to check whether the chemical composition of the ink in which the straight line was written is the same as the chemical composition of the ink used to write the remainder of the text?

[(Mizion)] It is not possible, since during the course of the removal by mechanical means the removal of the entire medium used to do it takes place, and so, in connection with this, there simply is no such possibility. If it had been removed by chemical means, yes, but it was removed by mechanical means -- and therefore, effective means.

[Unidentified voice] The document now under consideration has been shown to the parties in the trial. Are there any questions to be put to the expert?

[Piotrowski] I have none.

[Unidentified voice] There are no further questions. Thank you, you may go. A question to the accused, Piotrowski. In what year was this issued?

[Piotrowski] In 1984.

[Unidentified voice] This derives from what?

[Piotrowski] Esteemed court, I remember... [interrupted]

[Unidentified voice] We can let you see it again.

[Another unidentified voice] But the accused does know, does he not, that there is no date on [word indistinct].

[Piotrowski] It seems that there is no date.

[Unidentified voice] No, please make sure. "It seems" will not suffice.

[Piotrowski] Esteemed court, despite everything, in my opinion, I have quite a good memory, and I am convinced that this is the permit that I personally filled out in connection with the trip to Bydgoszcz on 19 October 1984, the permit which on 19 October, well before noon, was signed by Adam Pietruszka, present here, thereby authorizing my trip.

[Unidentified voice] A question to the accused? Please go ahead.

[Another unidentified voice] Do you want to reply to the question?

[Piotrowski] Yes, please go ahead.

[Another voice] How long have you been in possession of the ball-point pen that you used to fill in this document?

[Question] How long have you had this pen? This special pen -- you mentioned its name. How long have you had it?

[Piotrowski] I bought a (?refill) in the summer; I even have it here with me in my jacket.

[Question] In the summer -- that means about August?

[Piotrowski] Yes, it was probably some time in August. About 6 months ago. Obviously, that was in 1984.

[Question] Thank you. No further questions.

[Another voice] We will consider the remaining motions at a later date. And now, Professor Maria Byrdy, M.D. [words indistinct], Tadeusz Jozwik, M.D. I notify the experts of the penal responsibility borne by persons who give false testimony.

[Byrdy] May I begin?

[Unidentified voice] Please do, professor.

[Byrdy] May it please the court. The final report we were able to compile on the basis of the results we obtained was issued under heavy pressure from public opinion; with continual pressure from the prosecutor's office to issue a report at an early date. It was accompanied by laboratory examinations being conducted at the same time and by a reading of the material received. Here I would like to point out that because the corpse had been recovered from water, we were primarily interested in determining whether or not, during the final phase of the defendants' activities drowning nevertheless occurred. In view of this, can I begin to read this final report? [end recording]

The report of the forensic experts was presented by Dr Tadeusz Jozwik, and its reading took almost 2 hours. In view of this fact, we only give the most important sections of this lengthy document.

[Begin recording] [Jozwik] Extensive, deep, and in parts extremely profound suffusions of blood, situated in the upper part of the body, show the effects of a hard, blunt object which, according to the explanations given by the suspects, could have been a wooden cudgel wrapped in a rag, while at some points a fist might have been used, for instance, in the region of both eyes and the right side of the temple. There were many injuries; certain of these had been inflicted on the same spot several times and with great force. Both the injuries suffered by Jerzy Popieluszko, his being gagged with a gauze pad and adhesive tape over the mouth, and the application of a noose -- the ends of which were tied to the feet, which were constrained and drawn backward -- constituted a set of factors which, over a length of time that cannot be defined more precisely brought about his death. However, no fractures of any kind were ascertained, nor were there the quite distinctive traces that would give one a basis for assuming that the deceased had been choked. The appearance of the two gauze pads found on the corpse of Father Popieluszko indicates that one of them -- which was disarranged, its threads pulled apart -- was the pad which lodged in the oral cavity and protruded in part outside it, and doubtless was also soaked in blood and vomit, which must also have oozed out of the nose.

In the forest, adhesive tape 50 cm long must have been attached to this pad; it is folded at one point in a quite distinctive manner and caked with blood mixed with food remnants.

It was the adhesive tape that the defendants, Leszek Pekala and Waldemar Chmielewski, were to tie around Popieluszko's neck.

On that tape was placed another roll of gauze, which was fastened with more tape around the neck. This method of placing and fastening the gags could have caused serious impediments to any air flow to the respiratory tract, because the second gauze pad must have also closed the nasal orifices.

As to the role of the noose; it could (?not) -- after slipping from the black collar of the cassock to the neck for a period of time impossible to precisely estimate -- have passed the larynx, and more important the neck vein situated at the same level as the larynx, superficially, and in this way limited the flow of blood from the brain on the right side. After being lowered to the place where the body was found, the noose could not have pressed the neck vessels because they are situated too deep in this area, under the strong and wide sternocleido-mastoid muscle. The loosening of the noose was possible due to various blows by the defendants, the changing position of the head and the neck, and the tied lower limbs, from which a rope was leading.

When Father Popieluszko's body was thrown in the water, the gags and the tape were on his face. The frogmen, upon finding the corpse, did not see them on his face, and when examining the body, the whole face was covered with a layer of slime, sticking very tightly, more or less up to the verge of the jaw. It is proof that the whole conglomerate of gags and adhesive tape came off after contact with the water. Their original condition was altered because of the handling connected with the initial investigation proceedings at the bank of the reservoir.

The above-mentioned reasoning has been based on fragmentary and enigmatic testimony given by the defendants; on the results of the examination of the body; microscopic tests; the examination of the actual evidence, and medical knowledge.

One should conclude that the most critical situation occurred during the last stop in the wood, or during the stop in the bushes.

All the actions by the defendants and their consequences led to deep internal trauma, above all to the circulatory and respiratory systems in the form of shock, which was revealed morphologically through internal clotting in the lungs and the spleen, as well as local anaemia in part of the kidneys.

The mechanical injuries and the pain linked with them, as well as the situational (?circumstance), released certain constitutional reactions, which initially, in the first two phases, were of a reversible nature, because the constitution was able to effectively mobilize its mechanisms of adaptation and regulation. However, as the mechanical injuries were repeated and asphyxiation was added -- there being a strong impulse to [word indistinct] shocks -- this led to a state of irreversible shock followed by considerable anoxemia of organs important for life such as the brain, heart, lungs, and kidneys. This was the cause of death of Father Jerzy Popieluszko.

The final symptom of irreversible shock could have been observed by the accused Leszek Pekala: drops of sweat on the brow and temples. The expert witnesses still cannot state whether Father Jerzy Popieluszko survived the state of profound anoxemia on the way to the dam in Wloclawek and, on the verge of life and death, was thrown into the water; or whether death occurred on the way and the corpse was thrown into the water. The expert witnesses have no grounds for accepting that the death of Father Jerzy Popieluszko occurred by drowning.

[Unidentified voice] Professor Byrdy to speak.

[Byrdy] May it please the court, we have finished our expert report.

[Unidentified voice] Yes.

[Byrdy] If I may, I think it vital to demonstrate to the court certain material evidence that interested us and [word indistinct] every member of the court...

[Unidentified voice, interrupting] Professor, what do you propose? Where are we to start? With which objects? Those which are material evidence in this trial?

[Byrdy] At the moment, as far as I remember, from 39 to 43, the number [word indistinct]. May it please the court, there are two gags in the inventory: One of them was the first gag that was introduced into the mouth. That is this gag here, look, with the threads separated, all disordered, you see, and fairly intensively soaked with blood, and I think also with vomit, for everything is stuck together. That is the gag, a part of which protruded, there [word indistinct] and a part was stuffed inside.

[Question] Is the gag disordered from biting?

[Byrdy] (?And) from (?crossing) over the mucous membrane, from the tongue, from attempts to remove it. This gag was covered by this bandage. It is (?about) 51 centimeters long; it is, of course, wrinkled at the moment. If the court will please note, it is stained, you see, all stained with blood. Here are the places where I took samples of various [word indistinct] for tests, so that I would know from where I took the material. Apart from that, here is where a wisp of hair was attached. Here, one can see it on the photograph.

We took it off, at this longer cutting, and that was the first bandage, which was placed on this wad of cloth. There were two adhesive tapes in all, longer ones, and one very short one, stuck [word indistinct], which was placed on the crossing point of that long bandage that encircled the neck [word indistinct]. And this was the one: it was twisted, you see, like this. This was the one that went around the neck.

[Question] Could the second gag have effectively made it difficult to breathe through the nose?

[Byrdy] Of course, Your Honor, Consider, for example, its width. Now, here we have the constructing loop, this open loop here.

[Question] Is that the neck loop, as it is called here?

[Unidentified voice] Yes, it is.

[Byrdy] It is an open loop -- "open" because it only pressed halfway round the neck. We have had to cut through it, as there was a great variety of knots that were difficult to undo. So we cut through it, but everything was recorded on video cassette and in photographs.

[Question] Could you show this to us, Professor?

[Byrdy] (?Here you are.)

[Question] (?Would one of you gentlemen...?)

[Byrdy] The legs were tied like this: It wound around twice, or three or four times on one leg; then the rope went to the other leg at ankle level and it was wound around again two or three times, and then it went back in a figure eight, so that the legs were both bound separately and with this rope in a figure eight. There was a strong knot there, it was tied tightly and, well, my colleague here has it. It was tied with these knots. And here, at this spot, a separate rope was tied that ran along the spine to the neck.

[Question] Professor, the loop that was placed around the neck, was it placed so that his spine was bent backwards, or was it, well, in a straight line?

[Byrdy] The way in which the loop around his neck reacted and the force of constriction depended on the movement of the limbs. If the limbs were moved, well, moved away...

[Unidentified voice] [Words indistinct]

[Byrdy] Yes, precisely, then the loop would press harder around that part of the neck.

[Question] Could this kind of leg-straigtening movement be reflexive in an unconscious man?

[Byrdy] No. On the other hand, with any attempt to move the body by third parties, there may be situations when the rope could go a little slacker, or with the legs in another position it could tense up and press harder.

[Question] So it would depend on how the legs were arranged in the trunk when being placed there?

[Byrdy] That is correct. And also when being carried; moved from place to place; thrown, of course.

[Question] Professor, there is also this bedspread in which Jerzy Popieluszko was wrapped. Covering a live man with this bedspread could not have been the cause of suffocation?

[Byrdy] Defendant Waldemar Chmielewski tells us that when Father Popieluszko was already in the trunk, when they were in the bushes, he placed a part of a corner or, well, an edge on his face. But where was the rest? The rest of the spread could have been folded up, or unfolded, or crumpled up and placed in front of the face, and that way it could already have been restricting the flow of air.

[Unidentified voice] So one layer did not constitute such a threat, whereas more layers...

[Byrdy] Yes.

[Unidentified voice] There is a wooden club on the stand. Maybe this rag was used to wrap up this object previously?

[Byrdy] Two rags were used to wrap around the two clubs. These rags are not made of flannel, but of fustian.

They were of sufficient thickness. After they were wrapped around the clubs -- and I do not know whether [words indistinct] they provided a protection for the skin so that no traces or bruises on the outer layer of the skin should remain, since the club itself, a bare club, could leave bruises of the outer layer of the skin; whereas these are ropes [as heard], soft, made of silk or some sort of artificial fiber, but of a kind which could leave no traces at all, and it is this that it was wrapped with.

[Unidentified voice] The size and weight of this club?

[Byrdy] We did not weigh this club, but the club is sufficiently heavy, it has sufficient mass to cause the various lacerations that we have ascertained.

[Unidentified voice] So, to use layman's language, those large bruises could have been caused by blows with this club?

[Byrdy] Yes, that is correct.

[Unidentified voice] And what about the loss of consciousness. Could it also have been caused?

[Byrdy] The loss of consciousness, too.

[Question] Fellow judges, are there any questions?

[Unidentified voice] Madam Professor, I am interested in this issue: After the last stop in the forest, if Father Popieluszko had been left there in the state in which he was at that time -- bound, gagged, stones already tied to his legs -- was there a chance that he would have survived?

[Byrdy] Left in the forest like that, in such a state, to fend for himself, he would not have been able to survive.

[Unidentified voice] Madam Professor, in your forensic evidence and when referring to various parts of the body, you stated, quote, blows dealt by club or by fist, unquote. I would respectfully like to ask you to tell us the sum total of the blows with the club, since it is up to the experts to tell the court how many of those blows there were -- the very least number of them -- otherwise, we have to do the calculations here, as it were.

[Byrdy] I can only say that three blows on the left arm could have been dealt with the club. Further that at least two blows in the region of the corner of the mandible on the left side also came from the club. It is also the club that could have caused -- and did cause, in all probability -- those deep contusions of the muscles of the neck in the back, and also those rather shallow contusions in the region of the shoulders. Here we assumed at least 6, so we already have at least 8 blows, plus 3; that means 11.

[Unidentified voice] It appears from the forensic evidence that there were at least 13 of them.

[Byrdy] Yes. There were also [word indistinct] those in the area of the temple. Yes, we have got (?these). There were at least two there in the area of the temple, we have also had muscular tissue necrosis foci there.

[Question] And one (?which wasn't clear)?

[Byrdy] That's right. And then we have had doubts.

[Unidentified voice] Here you are.

[Another unidentified voice] Yes, (?thank you).

[Question] Professor, Father Jerzy Popieluszko's autopsy was carried out in Bialystok.

[Byrdy] Yes.

[Question] I would like you, professor, to tell the court how the facility there is equipped. Is there X-ray equipment for examining bones in a body?

[Byrdy] The development of our institution was typical of everything that we create. The Medical Academy has existed since 1950 and we began to organize the Forensic Medicine Institute in 1954. For 2 years we have had a new, modern institute, relatively well equipped. As well as complete dissecting-room facilities and equipment for processing bodies, we also have X-ray equipment that enables us to examine the complete body. We also went to our neighboring institute of pathological anatomy, which also has very up-to-date equipment, and examined the foci and dilatations under a scanning electron microscope that produces a relief, a three-dimensional image.

[Question] Professor, you have the knowledge on this subject: Is it reasonable or not to state that he could have had a heart attack resulting from intimidation in a bunker, as we have heard during the trial?

[Byrdy] Your Honor, intimidation is not a cause of heart attack. Heart attacks are caused by other, internal transformations, especially atheromatosis or other transformations in the vessels or blood constitution. Anyway, various factors, as well as addictions, determine an attack. But here, Your Honor, the possibility of an attack could not have been expected.

[Question] Professor, do you remember the description of the underground passage in the bunker? It is a dark passage with a narrow entrance and 50 to 60 centimeters high. Would placing a man such as Father Popieluszko, with his physical constitution, even if he were not tied by the neck, but beaten up and bound, would placing him in that kind of a passage and burying the passage entrance under stones, would that normally lead one to expect his death?

[Byrdy] Of course, it would have been a situation similar to the one in the woods. He would have still been sentenced to unavoidable death, because he would not have managed to get out.

[Question] Would it have been death connected with some special pain and torture?

[Byrdy] If Father Popieluszko lost consciousness because of the strangling, one could not talk about extraordinary suffering.

[Unidentified voice] I would like to explain certain formal matters first. You have supplied three subsequent opinions, which have been read here.

If I understand correctly, the first temporary opinion was made only on the basis of the autopsy results and, at that time, purely framentary knowledge on the circumstances in which the body was lifted. As I understand it, the findings have been corrected, to a large extent, in the opinion of the experts. But I am now interested, above all, in the relation between the report of 30 November and the report delivered today. Should one understand that you are changing some of the statements of that report, or that the findings contained there are still up-to-date and that today's report is only their extension and wider explanation?

[Question] Everything has already been written in the third report. However, I let the professor speak, of course, irrespective of that.

[Byrdy] Yes, we have explained that some supplementing was concerned while we were receiving results of the tests, as we communicated with each other and compared some facts noticed by us with the material we were receiving from the investigation. Apart from that, I also emphasized that one had to present some pathophysiological background to the court -- I am sorry, to the Prosecutor's Office -- and the supplements resulting from our last tests, which had been made after delivering the final report.

[Question] I would also be interested in the following issue: If this instrument, which this truncheon wrapped in a rag is, would be used by a man similar to the defendant Piotrowski, to deprive him [Popieluszko] of consciousness and make him immobile, which can be achieved by a blow on the head and neck, (?can one) estimate the force of the blow in such a way so that only this result would be obtained, and one would not go too far and threaten life? Is this at all possible?

[Byrdy] I think, Your Honor, that, if it were not the question of stunning alone, but making the victim unconscious for a longer period, then the perpetrator would have directed blows at the head, but he hit places where there are layers of muscle, and where there are no essential organs, except [words indistinct] extended, which is located on the level of the occiput. [end recording]

Experts replied to many detailed questions from both sides, explaining, from the scientific point of view, the possible causes and effects of the injuries suffered by Father Jerzy Popieluszko, as well as describing the research methods used.

Next, the court made exhibits available to both sides. The handcuffs used on Waldemar Chrostowski during the abduction were examined. Proposals were put forward concerning reconstructing some of the investigative procedures that are on audio or video tapes. The sides also made proposals on summoning additional witnesses. The court announced that it will consider the proposals and adjourned until 0900 tomorrow.

PLOT AGAINST JARUZELSKI SEEN BEHIND MURDER

PM251720 Paris LE FIGARO in French 24 Jan 85 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: First Assessment of the Torun Trial"]

[Text] Warsaw -- In Torun, where the trial of Father Jerzy Popieluszko's murderers is continuing, the evidence given by General Platek, director of a department in the Internal Affairs Ministery, marked a turning point in the trial. In fact, the general revealed that on 10 October he had received an official assurance from Episcopate Secretary Archbishop Dabrowski that, in agreement with the primate, Father Popieluszko was shortly due to go to Rome to continue his studies.

Moreover, Gen Platek revealed that he then took great satisfaction -- since this eliminated the "Popieluszko problem" for the government -- in giving this information to General Ciaston, deputy minister of internal affairs, and Lieutenant Colonel Pietruszka, his own deputy, who is now on trial.

It now seems that it was this information that brought about Father Jerzy's downfall. In fact, it was immediately after that, on 13 and 19 October, that the two attacks on Father Popieluszko took place. It seems, therefore, that:

1 -- Those who wanted to use the Solidarity chaplain for the purpose of political provocation speeded things up as soon as they felt that they were about to miss this opportunity.

2 -- Father Popieluszko was, therefore, merely used as a tool. The aim was not to be rid of the problem he caused -- his death was intended to spark off disturbances and, if possible, to bring down General Jaruzelski. This considerably strengthens the theory of a political plot.

3 -- What we are being shown at the Torun trial is, therefore, merely the tip of an iceberg that goes much further than the level of deputy minister. In addition, it seems that only Pietruszka and his instigators were in on the plot, and that Piotrowski, who was not informed of the priest's forthcoming departure, simply wanted to "save the socialist state" by eliminating a dangerous "counterrevolutionary," while Pekala and Chmielewski, his subordinates, thought the aim was to carry out an intimidation operation, not to kill.

Very Mixed Feelings

The Polish population now has very mixed feelings. It is certainly struck, as are people in the West, by the unprecedented nature of the exemplary trial in a communist country. They are, therefore, grateful to Gen Jaruzelski for uncovering at least part of the truth. However, they have no illusions and clearly see that the head of state has decided to adopt this attitude not so much to punish the perpetrators of a crime as to punish those behind a vast plot aimed directly at him.

At the same time, the public is protesting the fact that only part of the truth is being given. What is more, the attitude of presiding Magistrate Artur Kujawa is infuriating public opinion. Indeed, you should see how the judge comes to the aid of the defendants when they are a little too hard pressed by Mr Wende, the attorney for the priest's parents, by having the question withdrawn, replying for the defendant, or telling him he can refuse to reply.

On the other hand, you should see how he visibly takes pleasure in allowing the defendants to continue their diatribes against the church or Solidarity, how he allows former Captain Piotrowski to take the role of prosecutor and control the course of the trial -- for instance, by dictating at will the recesses in the session.

Public opinion is therefore still waiting to see what happens. It will wait to give its verdict until the end of the trial and sentence has been passed on the two main defendants: Pietruszka, who has shown up as a liar by the latest evidence and who was the crucial link between the instigators and agents, and Piotrowski.

Anything other than the death sentence would be received here as proof that the trial is not serious. It is true that, according to a rumor now circulating in Warsaw, in the case of one or two death sentences being passed, the primate of Poland would consider asking Gen Jaruzelski to pardon the condemned men in an evangelical gesture aimed at facilitating national reconciliation.

In any case, the talks I have just had with senior members of the epicopate have convinced me that the church is now showing astonishing serenity. Moreover, it is no coincidence that in the middle of the Torun trial, the joint church-state commission responsible for setting up the famous foundation to aid private agriculture held an important meeting Tuesday [22 January], at the end of which a church spokesman said in confidence: "Things are progressing slowly but in the right direction."

A prominent member of the episcopate whose opinion I asked on the attacks on the church made in the past few weeks during the trial, including in the press and on television, told me: "We realize that in the present situation the government must also do something for the 'others'; this has no significance."

Moreover, in his weekly press conference [Government Spokesman] Urban, while asserting that the police have the government's complete confidence, nonetheless confirmed that measures, the result of which will not be made public, are now being taken to strengthen the party's and Sejm's control over this sector, to improve the quality of staff at the Internal Affairs Ministry (serious purges are under way), and to "improve the functioning of the security apparatus."

TRADE TALKS RESUME WITH CANADA AFTER THREE YEARS

LD252110 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] After a 3-year interval, the 10th Polish-Canadian trade consultations have been held in Ottawa, during which the development of mutual trade in the past period was reviewed. The state of and prospects for Polish imports from Canada were discussed. It was stressed that there had been a recent increase in our exports to Canada. Mutual financial relations were discussed in light of the multilateral agreement initialed at the Paris Club and the essential need to normalize credit relations with Poland.

SED OFFICIAL MEETS WITH BARCIKOWSKI, GUCWA

LD260052 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2300 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Klaus Sorgenicht, head of the SED Central Committee Department for State and Legal Matters, met in Warsaw Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo. They discussed the parliamentary work of their parties in the supreme elected assemblies of the two countries, as well as strengthening their cooperation. Klaus Sorgenicht also had a talk with Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa.

KOSOVO DELEGATION CONCLUDES WARSAW TALKS

LD252141 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1925 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Jan (TANJUG) -- A Kosovo delegation led by Nedjo Borkovic, president of the Executive Council, ended its 3-day talks in Warsaw today. They discussed forms of resolving individual topical issues concerning Yugoslav-Polish economic and financial cooperation in which the Kosovo economy is directly involved. Particular attention was paid to the further development of cooperation, particularly in the sphere of energy production, the participation of Polish enterprises in the modernization and development of energy and other projects in Kosovo, as well as the development of scientific-technical cooperation. Borkovic discussed all these issues at his meetings with Janusz Obodowski, Polish deputy premier; Tadeusz Nestorowicz, minister of foreign trade; and Stanislaw Nieckarz, minister of finance.

The talks will be resumed in Yugoslavia during the visit by Minister Nestorowicz, who is also co-chairman of the Intergovernmental Committee for Yugoslav-Polish Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation

ENVOYS TO ICELAND, NORWAY, IRAN APPOINTED

LD252056 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Excerpts] The Council of State met today in the Belweder Palace to examine this years's Supreme Chamber of Control inspection plan. The session examined and ratified the UN Industrial Development Organization's constitution. It also appointed Franciszek Stachowiak to the post of Polish ambassador to the Republic of Iceland, a post he will hold in conjunction with that of ambassador to the Kingdom of Norway, and appointed Tadeusz Kohorewicz to the post of ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Iran.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH SWEDEN -- Current economic relations between Poland and Sweden and the prospects and conditions for their further development were the subject of a 16 January meeting between Antoni Karas, under secretary of state for foreign trade, and members of a Swedish economic delegation consisting of industrial, trade, shipping, and bank representatives. Interest was shown in the development of cooperation between industrial enterprises from the two countries and in joint activity in third country markets. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Jan 85 p 6 AU]

HUNGARIAN PLANNING OFFICIAL'S VISIT -- On 18 January, M. Corywoda, chairman of the Planning Commission, received G. Kovacs, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Planning Commission, to discuss the coordination of the Polish and Hungarian economic plans for 1986-90. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19-20 Jan 85 p 2 AU]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH IRAQ -- A delegation of the Iraqi Ministry of Light Industries, which visited Poland under Minister Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, had talks with official of the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials Industry and with the foreign trade agencies working in Iraq, and carried out negotiations with the ministers of chemical and light industry and foreign trade. Further principles of mutually beneficial economic cooperation were established. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19-20 Jan 85 p 2 AU]

PAP-ANSA ACCORD -- PAP Chairman Janusz Roszkowski and ANSA Chairman Gianni Granzotto signed a new accord in Rome on PAP-ANSA cooperation. The accord provides for expanded PAP-ANSA cooperation in exchanging information bulletins. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Jan 85 p 7 AU]

CRIME STATISTICS -- Lieutenant General Jozef Bejm, commander in chief of the Citizens Militia, has spoken about common crime and results of combating it in 1984. He said that nearly 420,000 legal procedures had been initiated, which is 9 percent more than in 1983. However, in comparison with previous years, the rate of crime has declined considerably. The number of economic crimes that have been uncovered has increased, and safety on the roads has improved considerably. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 25 Jan 85 LD]

CEAUSESCU CELEBRATES BIRTHDAY 26 JANUARY

AU261632 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1558 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/1/1985 -- On Saturday, January 26, President Nicolae Ceausescu was feted with a ceremony arranged in the mountain resort of Predeal by the members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, who made wishes on his birthday and paid a homage to his long-standing revolutionary activity.

Premier Constantin Dascalescu read a letter addressed to the RCP and Romanian state leader by the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, the State Council and the Romanian Government.

Warmly thanking for the thoughts and feelings expressed in the letter, for the congratulations he was conveyed, as well as the wishes made, President Nicolae Ceausescu made an address.

The members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP expressed the feelings of love and gratitude of all the Communists, of all Romania's citizens for President Nicolae Ceausescu, for his tireless activity devoted to the well-being and happiness of the homeland, to Romania's advancement on to ever higher peaks of civilization and progress. Highlighting Nicolae Ceausescu's contribution to working out and implementing the RCP and Romanian state's home and foreign policy, emphasis was placed on his activity in the service of people's peace, freedom and independence.

The members of the RCP and Romanian state leadership attending the ceremony congratulated the feted and wished him "many happy returns", good health and happiness, further success in the highly-responsible activity he was entrusted with by the party and the people.

More on Celebration

AU262120 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Excerpts] The birthday of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, was celebrated today by the members of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee at a ceremony in Predeal. The ceremony was attended by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and the following comrades: Constantin Dascalescu, Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Lina Ciobanu, Ion Coman, Nicolae Constantin, Ion Dinca, Miu Dobrescu, Ludovic Fazekas, Alexandrina Gainuse, Manea Manescu, Paul Niculescu, Constantin Olteanu, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Dumitru Popescu, Ilie Verdet, Stefan Andrei, Stefan Birlea, Nicu Ceausescu, Gheorghe David, Petru Enache, Mihai Gere, Suzana Gadea, Ana Muresan, Marin Nedelcu, Tudor Postelnicu, Ion Radu, Ion Stoian, Ioan Tutu, Ion Ursu, Silviu Curticeanu, Constantin Radu, Ioan Avram; as well as Ion M. Nicolae and Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime ministers of the government.

This evening the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee gave a comradely dinner for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at Sinaia resort. The comrades of the party-state leadership warmly congratulated Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and wished him long life and much health and happiness with Comrade Elena Ceausescu and all those close and deal to him. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu proposed a toast to the RCP, the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the people.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT CONCLUDES 3-DAY VISIT

De la Madrid Visits Assembly

LD251504 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1105 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 25 Jan (TANJUG) -- Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, president of the United Mexican States, today visited the SFRY Assembly at the invitation of Dusan Alimpic, president of the SFRY Assembly.

At the main entrance of the assembly building, President Miguel de la Madrid and his associates, Miguel Gonzales Avelar, chairman of the Grand Commission of the Senate; Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, secretary for foreign relations; and others were greeted by Dusan Alimpic, president of the SFRY Assembly. The visitor from friendly Mexico then exchanged greetings in the Green Room with Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency; Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Marjan Rozic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; and other Yugoslav socio-political personages.

At about 1140 Miguel de la Madrid, president of the United Mexican States, and Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, arrived in the Great Hall of the Assembly. They were warmly greeted by delegates of the two chambers of the SFRY Assembly. Dusan Alimpic then took the floor and declared the session of both chambers open. Greeting the high-ranking visitor from friendly Mexico, Dusan Alimpic, president of the SFRY Assembly, said, among other things:

"The SFRY Assembly has the great honor today of greeting you cordially and welcoming you warmly on behalf of the working people and the nations and nationalities of our community.

"We are deeply convinced that your visit to our country will give a fresh impetus to the further consolidation and expansion of all the forms of friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries, to which our two parliaments -- the SFRY Assembly and Mexico's National Congress -- have given notable beneficial encouragement in recent years."

Alimpic later dealt with the armament situation in the world, especially in the region of Central America and the Caribbean, and said:

"We support the attitudes and actions of the Contadora Group and other peace actions aimed at resolving the Central American crisis. We value especially highly the constructive and principled activity of Mexico as a member of the Contadora Group and your own personal efforts to ensure the peaceful settling of the crisis in your neighborhood, to stop hostilities between countries in the region, and to safeguard the right of every people to live according to their own ideas in peace and freedom, without outside interference. Our country, too, sees the implementation of these principles as the only way to resolve hotbeds of crisis and as the most concrete confirmation of the effectiveness of the policy of the Nonalignment Movement."

Alimpic said that Yugoslavia holds in high esteem the numerous initiatives taken by Mexico in world forums to free mankind of the burden of armament and the danger of war and to enable it to follow the road of development in peace and freedom, as well as to establish the kind of international relations that will enable the insufficiently developed countries to develop in conditions of justice, without favoritism, exploitation, or barriers.

"We are convinced that the united efforts of all peace-loving, progressive, and democratic forces can halt the present negative course of development in the world and make a great contribution to the building of international confidence and to negotiations and consolidation of security, and of international cooperation on an equal footing," Alimpic concluded.

"We are deeply convinced that your visit to our country will make a significant contribution to the consolidation of friendship and the expansion of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Mexico."

Miguel de la Madrid, president of Mexico, then took the floor and, addressing delegates of the chambers of the SFRY Assembly and attending prominent personages from Yugoslav sociopolitical life, said, among other things:

"The composition of this assembly reflects the Yugoslav people's great diversity, which stems from your country's thousand years of history. The history of Yugoslavia, which is a crossroads and a link between different worlds and a meeting place of numerous diverse cultures, traditions, and ethnic groups, heralds the creation of modern Europe.

Dwelling on a number of international problems, the Mexican president said, among other things:

"Like Yugoslavia, Mexico has always been an active advocate of disarmament. With the aim of strengthening the universal demand for peace, I signed a joint declaration of disarmament in May 1984 together with the heads of state or government of Argentina, Greece, India, Sweden, and Tanzania. In it we proposed concrete steps to limit nuclear weapons, halt tests, and freeze stockpiles. We also appealed to the nuclear powers to renew the dialogue on disarmament. We consider that our appeal helped create the favorable atmosphere for communication between the United States and the Soviet Union.

"The revival of their talks in Geneva represents the first step on the road toward relaxation and nuclear disarmament. In order to widen this encouraging horizon, we who signed the declaration are to meet in Delhi on 28 January this year. There we shall again appeal to the conscience of mankind to unite our voices in defense of the right to live.

"In Delhi we shall underline the indispensability of preventing the deployment of destructive weapons in space and the need to conclude an all-embracing treaty banning nuclear tests. The militarization of space accelerates the arms race and undermines, perhaps irreversibly, the applicability of an agreement to halt it. The meeting in Delhi is only one more step up."

Concluding his speech by dwelling on bilateral relations, President de la Madrid said:

"For 4 decades, Mexico and Yugoslavia have developed relations based on friendship and cooperation. I hope that my visit to your country and my presence at this forum will give an impetus to even firmer links with the people and Government of Yugoslavia. In front of you, legitimate representatives of your nation, I emphasize my firm resolve to deepen and enrich our faithful friendship."

After thanking the president of Mexico for his speech and kind words, Dusan Alimpic delcared the session of both chambers of the SFRY Assembly closed.

Economic Problems Discussed

LD251633 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1423 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Jan (TANJUG) -- Miguel de la Madrid, president of the United Mexican States, this morning received Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, in the palace at Dedinje. They exchanged views on bilateral cooperation and the development of international economic life during a very cordial and friendly conversation which was attended on the Yugoslav side by Spasoje Medenica, member of the Federal Executive Council; Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; and Branko Vukusic, SFRY ambassador in Mexico. On the Mexican side the meeting was attended by Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, secretary for external affairs; Miguel Gonzales Avelar, chairman of the Senate; Carlos Salinas de Gortari, secretary for planning and budget; and Francisco Lopez Camara, Mexican ambassador to the SFRY.

De la Madrid and Milka Planinc briefed each other on the current internal developments in Yugoslavia and Mexico and laid stress on the efforts being made to resolve the problems facing the two countries.

Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, acquainted the high-ranking visitor with the Yugoslav stabilization program projections and the results achieved in the fields of production and export, which were reflected in a surplus in the Yugoslav balance of payments last year. She also spoke about proposals to reschedule Yugoslav debts on a medium-term basis, which would facilitate the further consolidation of the country's economy and contribute to the achievement of even more favorable results within the framework of the Long-Term Program of Stabilization.

Milka Planinc stressed that the solution to the present world economic situation is not to be found in the repayments of the debts alone, but also in intensified development, which will make the two developing countries better able to cooperate on an equal footing within the framework of international economic life. In this way they would greatly contribute to their own speedier inclusion in the international division of labor and promotion of the development of economic relations in the world.

The president of Mexico pointed out the identical nature of the problems facing the two countries' economies, which are very similar to the problems of other developing countries weighed down by international debts. The high-ranking visitor also spoke about the need for high productivity in the Mexican economy enabling it to play a more equal role on the world market.

In this part of the talks views were also exchanged on the entire state of affairs in the present-day relations in international economic life. Attention was drawn to the need to exert fresh efforts in the direction of starting the global talks, and to interdependence between developed and developing countries.

During the meeting great attention was paid to bilateral relations and particularly the development of economic cooperation, which is still lagging behind political relations. This was also pointed out by the Mexican president who was in favor of the removal of this disparity, especially as the complementary nature of the two economies provides favorable conditions for the consolidation and enrichment of all the forms of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Mexico.

Areas of Accord Noted

LD252327 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2104 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Jan (TANJUG) -- The official Yugoslav-Mexican talks ended this evening with the second meeting between Miguel de la Madrid, president of Mexico, and Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency. In the course of the 1-hour long talks, the two presidents discussed some international topics of mutual interest, particularly emphasizing the situation within the Nonaligned Movement and on international economic problems. During the meeting, which was held in a very cordial atmosphere, attention was also focused on the need to further strengthen the role and activity of the Nonaligned Movement at a time when a new climate, created in the aftermath of the resumed dialogue between the superpowers, has opened new prospects for the movement's activity.

Presidents de la Madrid and Djuranovic also discussed the existing international economic situation and agreed on what action should be taken to improve the position of developing countries. Particular attention was also paid to the situation confronting the least developed countries, which have almost hit rock bottom through contradictions in the existing economic system and problems such as protectionsism, lack of raw materials, and lack of capital. The two presidents agreed that formation of a new world economic system is a goal which should be unwaveringly pursued. It was also stressed that at the same time, gradual steps should be taken to find solutions to those problems, the elimination of which would lead to this goal. It was stressed that a consensus should be reached on these issues, particularly on the need for a dialogue with industrially developed countries. Reference was also made to the need for a new North-South summit, some kind of a new Cancun, a conference between creditors and debtors.

The Mexican-Yugoslav dialogue was then resumed in plenary session when the presidents were joined by Bernardo Sepulveda Amor and Raif Dizdarevic, ministers of foreign affairs of Mexico and Yugoslavia, Carlos Salinas de Gortari, secretary for planning and budget, and Spasoje Medenica, member of the Federal Executive Council. They briefed De la Madrid and Djuranovic on the subjects they discussed and the conclusions they reached. In this context, it was noted with satisfaction that accord was reached on practically all issues. It was noted that not only had excellent political relations between the two countries been confirmed, but a firm foundation for further cooperation had been created.

In bilateral talks, emphasis was placed on the existing unfavorable economic relations. Measures have been agreed that could promote considerably more economic cooperation in the near future. Thus, businessmen of the two countries will soon discuss a number of cooperation projects. It was noted, however, that the present level of economic relations (not quite $4 million in bilateral trade last year) is also a result of the economic conditions of the two countries.

Once again it was satisfactorily concluded that the Yugoslav-Mexican dialogue had confirmed not only the identity of attitudes on all topical world problems, but also accord on ways to resolve them. Agreement was reached to resume this dialogue by constant consulation and exchange of views on all issues of mutual interest.

De la Madrid ends his visit to Yugoslavia tomorrow. He is scheduled to have an unofficial meeting with his host, the president of the SFRY Presidency, before leaving. Djuranovic will also give an informal dinner for him before his departure.

A joint communique on the talks will be released tomorrow.

'Zones of Influence' Rejected

FL261720 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0045 GMT 25 Jan 85

[By Roberto Gonzalez Perez]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 24 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- During the third visit of a Mexican president to Yugoslavia, Miguel de la Madrid has ratified Mexican rejection of the zones of influence concept and proposed political and diplomatic negotiations to avoid foreign intervention and conflict.

In a speech he gave during a dinner hosted in his honor by Yugoslav President Veselin Djuranovic at the Federal Palace, the chief executive said that Mexico and Yugoslavia, which both share borders with the world's most powerful nations, have had to sharpen their political and diplomatic wits to gain respect for the independence, sovereignty, and identify of their peoples.

During his first day of activities in Yugoslavia, the Mexican president met for a first round of conversations with Yugoslav President Veselin Djuranovic and attended a dinner at which he received Yugoslavia's greatest distinction: the Yugoslav Order of the Great Star. At the dinner, President Djuranovic said that neither the two blocks (East, West) has exclusive rights over the fate and lives of other nations.

The Mexican chief executive stressed that Mexico and Yugoslavia are at the geographic extremes of the East-West confrontation and at the political dividing line of the differences between North and South. De la Madrid said that both maintain fluid, dignifided, and respectiul communications with their powerful neighbors.

Trade To Increase

FL260320 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Jan 85

[By Roberto Gonzalez Perez, special correspondent]

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico and Yugoslavia today agreed to increase trade relations through the barter of goods and the establishment of a commercial enterprise for joint foreign trade.

Spasoje Medenica, Federal Executive Council member and president of the joint Mexico-Yugoslavia Economic Cooperation Committee, made the announcement and said there was also interest in exchanging mining equipment and in building certain types of ships.

Medenica, who spoke at a press conference at the Federal Palace, acknowledged that trade between the two countries was at a very low level, but that this did not correspond with the friendly relations which exist.

Due to this, he stressed, the two countries are willing to develop some unconventional ways of exchanging goods, because both Mexico and Yugoslavia have economic problems in making cash payments.

On establishing a foreign trade commercial enterprise, he said the purpose of this would be to identify and develop areas of trade relations, study common interests, and develop various forms of joint investment.

We believe, Medenica said, that the activities of the two enterprises that already exist in Mexico should be strengthened even more. One is Energomex, which manufactures energy related equipment, and the other is Fanamer, which manufactures (?tool making machines).

Medenica underscored the necessity of increasing the number of products for exchange, of establishing another joint enterprise in electronics, and of broadening cooperation in areas of agriculture and agro-industry -- that is in producing vegetables and fruits and in building stables. [as received] He said the two delegations agreed that all the projects must have financial support and that for this purpose the two countries had renewed a $30 million line of credit. He said that the commercial impact of President Miguel de la Madrid's visit to Yugoslavia would be felt this year, and especially in those to come.

A delegation from Yugoslavia's largest commercial enterprise, Genex, will visit Mexico next month to establish commercial relations with similar Mexican enterprises.

At present, trade between Yugoslavia and Mexico is almost $10 million.

Central American Issues Viewed

LD261335 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1240 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 26 (TANJUG) -- SFRY Presidency President Veselin Djuranovic and Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid held a brief exchange of views in Belgrade's White Court at noon today. The meeting was attended by Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and Mexican Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda Amor.

De la Madrid set out his view on the situation in Central America and pointed to the effort to ensure peace and security in that region on the basis of the platform of the Contadora Group.

Djuranovic reiterated Yugoslavia's support for the efforts of the Contadora Group in the quest for a peaceful settlement of the problems burdening Central America.

After the meeting, Djuranovic entertained De la Madrid at an informal dinner.

De La Madrid Departs for India

L 261441 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1338 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jan)TANJUG) -- Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, president of the United Mexican States, left Belgrade today after completing his 3-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. At Belgrade airport, De la Madrid, who was given full state honors, was cordially seen off by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Yugoslav Presidency. He was also seen off by Dusan Alimpic, president of the Yugoslav Assembly; Nikola Ckrebic, president of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia; Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Mija Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; and by other personages.

President De la Madrid and his associates left Yugoslavia for India where they will take part in the summit meeting of the "six" dedicated to the problem of disarmament.

DPRK VICE PREMIER ENDS OFFICIAL VISIT, DEPARTS

LD251528 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1144 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Jan (TANJUG) -- Kim Yong-nam, vice premier of the Administration Council and minister for foreign affairs of the DPRK, today ended his official visit to Yugoslavia and left Belgrade for Pyongyang. The guest from the DPRK was paying a 4-day visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

During the visit Kim Yong-nam and Dizdarevic had talks on further improvement of good political relations between the two friendly, socialist, and nonaligned countries. With Dizdarevic and other Yugoslav officials Kim Yong-nam also exchanged views on prospects and possibilities for improving economic cooperation, which is lagging behind the two countries' relations in other fields.

The guest from the DPRK was also received by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council.

During all the talks both sides stated their readiness to strengthen relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and the DPRK, particularly in the framework of the Nonaligned Movement. The two foreign ministers also exchanged views on the present international situation with particular reference to possibilities for speedier improvement of cooperation among the developing countries. They both stated that this visit and the talks that were held would contribute to efforts to consolidate friendship and cooperation between Yugoslavia and the DPRK. In addition to Belgrade, the Korean official also visited Novi Sad.

At Belgrade airport Kim Yong-nam was seen off by Federal Secretary Raif Dizdarevic, Assistant Federal Secretary Jovan Pecenovic, and other officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. The ceremony was also attended by Yi In-kyu, DPRK ambassador to Yugoslavia, together with members of the embassy staff.

GREEK DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS OFFICIALS

Received by Vidic

LD250525 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2253 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, January 24 (TANJUG) -- Dobrivoje Vidic, a member of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee, has received Karolos Papoulias, Greece's deputy foreign minister and secretary of international relations of the Allhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK). In the ensuring talks, they discussed the LCY's and PASOK's activities in the development of the two countries and in the struggle for peace. Emphasis was laid on the need to further get engaged in the development of goodneighbourliness between the two friendly countries Greece and Yugoslavia.

Special emphasis was placed on the importance of further enriching the existing friendly cooperation between the LCY and PASOK.

Meets With Planinc

LD251637 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1348 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] BNlgrade, 25 Jan (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Karolos Papoulias, deputy minister for foreign affairs of the Greek Republic.

During the talks, which were attended by Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Dhimitrois Makris, Greek ambassador to the SFRY, both sides pointed out their desire for further consolidation of friendly relations and good-neighborly cooperation between the two countries. The president of the Federal Executive Council underlined the importance of the constant intensification of the dialogue between Yugoslavia and Greece aimed at implementing the existing accords, which would further inprove cooperation in all areas and, at the same time, pave the way to its expansion. Papoulias conveyed cordial greetings from Greek Prime Minister Papandreou to Milka Planinc, which she reciprocated.

Talks With Dizdarevic

LD252156 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1758 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 25 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic received here today Greek Deputy Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias. During the meeting, Dizdarevic and Papoulias confirmed that mutual interest exists in developing good-neighbourly relations and all-round cooperation between Yugoslavia and Creece. They also stressed the need for developing a climate of trust, cooperation and understanding in mutual relations, which is in the lasting interest of the peoples of the two countries.

During the talks, views were exchanged on most topical international questions and the activities of Yugoslavia and Greece towards strengthening peace and international cooperation and in dealing with acute world problems, especially economic, which particularly affect developing countries.

Mutual interest was reiterated in strengthening stability in the Balkans, developing good-neighbourly relations and all-round cooperation among the countries in the region and promoting inter-Balkan cooperation in all fields of common interest, which is an important element of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region and in Europe.

BORBA VIEWS REAGAN'S INAUGURATION SPEECH

AU250845 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jan 85 p 6

[Report by permanent correspondent Gordana Logar]

[Excerpts] New York, 22 Jan -- With yesterday's official, public inauguration, President Reagan and Vice President Bush commenced their new, second 4-year term of office at the head of the United States in Washington.

In his inauguration speech, reduced to its essence, President Reagan promised Americans that he will pursue the same policy he has pursued in the past 4 years, after which he was reelected by a large majority of votes in 49 federal states. In tone, the speech was more a patriotic cry and less a political platform. The President spoke more about what had been achieved and less about what should yet be achieved, which, among other things, shows that big changes should not be expected.

"New Beginning"

He mentioned such a possibility in only one case -- the need to reduce the federal budget deficit. This time, too, it was clear that the U.S. President was not proposing new methods. He remained with the contention that not much can be withheld from the military budget, that taxes cannot be increased, and that it is necessary to reduce federal spending.

This approach is almost the same as the one he announced as a "new beginning" 4 years ago. Now he said he was going to continue it. At the same time, this approach corresponds to the fundamental idea of the role of the federal government, which, according to President Reagan, has to be a "servant to the people." This is mostly interpreted here as further abolition of many funds, including those pertaining to social policy, to the benefit of military spending.

President Reagan's proposition about an America strong in an economic and military sense was also clearly manifested when he spoke about peace and arms. Addressing Moscow directly, he said that he is in favor of arms control negotiations, that he is waiting for a day when there will be no nuclear weapons, but he did not give up any of his previous aims, including the one pertaining to so-called defensive weapons in space, about which the Soviet Union has the most remarks and which could be a stumbling block in their dialogue. He only tried to explain, using Moscow's terminology, that this is not "militarization of space."

Personal freedoms, freedom in general, and a society of opportunities that everyone can freely use is what he promised America. An economy unhampered by the government, free market, more working places, and low inflation he considers a basis for development from which everyone will benefit in the end. All this together is actually the same picture he promised before and worked on persistently all this time.

The dialogue with the Soviet Union, which was not particularly emphasized this time, is the only new point when everything is compared with the "new beginning" of 1980.

SENTENCES PASSED IN SPLIT 24-25 DEC INCIDENT

LD251644 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1342 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Summary] Split, 25 Jan (TANJUG) -- The Split municipal magistrate today passed sentences on the persons involved in the nationalistic incident which occurred in Split on the night between 24 and 25 December last year. Two persons received a maximum sentence of 60 days in prison under Article 3 of the republican law on public peace and order which defines as an offense any insulting or belittling, through speech, writing, or drawing, a citizens' socialist, patriotic, or national feelings. In the case of four minors, a maximum sentence of 15 days in prison was passed for the same offense. Six persons were sentenced to 10 days imprisonment for disturbing public peace and order, while the same sentence was pronounced on four more persons who, under Article 18 of the same law, committed an offense of unauthorized use of fire arms, explosives, and fireworks. According to a court statement, all the sentenced are persons prone to violating public peace and order.

DJURANOVIC DECORATES OUTGOING MONGOLIAN ENVOY

AU252052 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Jan 85 p 2

[Text] TANJUG -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, yesterday presented an Order of the Yugoslav Flag With Sash to Lodongiyn Rinchin, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Mongolian People's Republic to the SFRY, who is shortly to leave our country. President of the Presidency Djuranovic then had a friendly conversation with Ambassador Rinchin.